MORADABAD.

Supplementary notes and statistics

VOLUME XVI

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

ALLAHABAD:
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Volume B of the Moradabad District Gazetteer, vide G.O. no. 1554/I-431, dated the 8th August 1912.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Page 20.*—BULL STALLIONS.

The District Board of Moradabad has in the last year introduced to the district two superior species of bulls (one from Hissar and two from Muttra) for the purpose of breeding draught and milch cattle.

Page 22.—FLOODS.

The villages lying between the Ramganga river and the line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway that runs from Moradabad to Kashipur have suffered in recent years from floods from the Dhela river owing to the want of adequate waterways along the railway line. This railway line was opened in 1908. Even before that the Dhela Nadi when in flood would put the country between it and the Rajehra Nala and Ramganga under water ; but the depth would be only a foot or two and the duration of the flooding would be a question of an hour or so only. The interposition of a long continuous solid embankment by the railway, however, has radically changed the situation.

In 1910, there were heavy floods along the Dhela and Ramganga in July, August, and October and this Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway embankment for a few miles up from Moradabad held up the water for a considerable time until heavy damage had been done to human life, cattle, and other property. In the end the embankment itself gave way in a considerable number of places. This bursting of the embankment relieved the villages to the west, but on the other hand, great damage to the country to the east was caused, the pent-up waters, thus suddenly relieved, forming a kind of tidal wave, which tore over the country and among other things swept away the bridge over the Rajhera Nala. The sequel to this flood, however, was not, as would appear to have been advisable, the provision of a sufficient number of waterways under the embankment, but has been merely the raising of the height of this embankment by about 3 feet in 1911-12

* These page numbers refer to volume A of the Gazetter.

with a corresponding broadening of it, with a view, as is the professed policy of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway administration, to making it strong enough to withstand any flood however great. And from this point of view the strengthened embankment no doubt answers its purpose effectively. There was again, in September 1912, another heavy flood, which, besides inflicting heavy losses and great hardships upon the inhabitants of the tract in question, west of the embankment, caused great administrative anxiety and difficulty to the district civil officials. A large number of villagers were caught by the flood and had to spend the day and the night perched on trees in the driving rain. Over fifty people were picked off the trees by a boat, got to the place with great difficulty, during the night of the 2nd September 1912. Fortunately on the morning of the 3rd September the rain ceased and the flood began to subside, but had the rain not ceased, and had the flood level risen or persisted, some serious loss of human life might have ensued. As it was, one man was drowned outright and another man though rescued from drowning died from the after-effects. The people saved their cattle and grain stock, but suffered much loss in the damage to their houses and crops. Both in 1910 and 1912, relief had to be given to the zamindars and tenants of the villages affected in the shape of remissions, suspensions and postponements of revenue and rents. and in the grant of takavi.

Both in 1910 and 1912, the railway administration was addressed by the Collector with a request that adequate waterways should be provided, in order to relieve these villages from this recurring liability to flooding—but his representations were not favourably considered. A general reference has since been made in the matter to the Local Government which, it is understood, has addressed or will address the Railway Board on the subject.

Heavy floods occurred also in 1910 along the Ganges Khadir country in the Hasanpur Tahsil, resulting in some loss of cattle and even human life, and necessitating the grant of relief in revenue and rents—while in 1912 a flood in September along the Gangan Nadi injured some riverain villages in the Amroha and Moradabad tahsils, and swept away a pier of the girder bridge on the Moradabad-Meerut road, some 5 miles from the city.

There has also been some deterioration in the villages of the Thakurdwara tahsil along the Ramganga, owing to fluvial erosion and deposits of sand—while some of these villages have suffered damage also from the wild, or semi-wild cattle, of Raini of the Bijnor district and from the ravages of wild pig. These villages are however under short-term quinquennial settlements, and their assessments are being revised this year—while measures to deal effectively with the wild cattle and pig are under consideration.

Page 23.—MALARIA.

During the period from 1902 to 1912 the average mortality from fevers rose to 42,039 the year 1908 giving the highest figure, 70,523, when Malaria was epidemic in the district as well as in the provinces.

Page 25.—PLAGUE.

Inoculation against plague appears to be getting more popular with the people as they are experiencing its benefits by enjoying immunity from this malady after being inoculated; and the prejudice against inoculation is being overcome gradually.

All the present sub-assistant surgeons employed in this district in outlying branch dispensaries are certificated inoculators; and the number of inoculations done during 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 were—

	Number of inoculations done
1910	4,183
1911	5,453
1912	3,214
1913 (from January to April only)	284

Page 26.—MALARIAL TRAVELLING DISPENSARY.

During 1910 a Malarial Travelling dispensary was started in this district in July as a trial for six months and it proved a successful movement. During 1911 in July the Travelling dispensary was again sanctioned and is still working regularly in the district. During the 2nd halves of the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 the cost of the institution was met by Government and during the 1st half of 1912, it was met by a contribution from the District Board. The following table will show the

particulars of the work done upto date and the total cost incurred.

Years.	Number of villages visited.	Total number of cases treated.		Number of surgical operations.		Number of inoculations done against plague.	Total cost.
		Malaria.	Other diseases.	Major.	Minor.		
							Rs.
1910 (from July to December).	390	3,634	4,935	..	..	..	1,155
1911 (from July to December).	222	972	3,583	30	..	..	525
1912	588	1,836	13,387	115	13	1,790	1,476

THE LEPER ASYLUM AT MORADABAD.

The local subscriptions for the Leper Asylum at Moradabad are at present practically nil. The income comes from the proceeds of investments of previous donations, from contributions from the four Municipal Boards of the district, but principally from Moradabad and from Rs. 500 given annually by the Edinburgh Mission. The Leper Act (III of 1898) has now been applied to the district and this asylum has been made a compulsory asylum under that Act for pauper lepers found within the limits of the Moradabad and Amroha municipalities.

The Tigri fair attracts to the district a large number of lepers for the sake of the alms which the pilgrims give on such occasions.

Page 36.—SUBSEQUENT SARDA CANAL IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The Irrigation Commission, concluding that the supplies available for the Upper and Lower Ganges and Agra canals were inadequate for their needs, and being of opinion that certain tracts at present outside the canal influence should be furnished with canal water, and also that the Western Jamna canal in the Punjab required a larger supply during the cold season, recommended the investigation of the possibility of utilising the abundant supplies going to waste in the Sarda river to supplement the supply from the Ganges river to the Lower Ganges canal, since this would admit of a certain volume being transferred from the Ganges canal to the Eastern Jamna canal,

an equivalent volume from the latter for the use of the Western Jamna canal being thus set free.

Reconnaisance surveys were put in hand in the cold season of 1903-4 and in 1905 rough estimates of cost for feeders from the Sarda river near Banbasa to the Ganges near Narora and from the Ganges canal near Roorkee to the Eastern Jamna canal near Nanauta were submitted to the Government of India. After return for certain modifications, the Government of India accepted the revised proposals but ordered that a more detailed project should be drawn up for the Sarda Ganges feeder. Surveys accordingly were started in the cold weather of 1908-9 and finished two years later : the detailed project was submitted to the Government of India in October 1911, and is still under consideration.

The proposals contemplate the taking out of a feeder canal from the Sarda river at Solani Got which will run in a westerly direction through the Rampur State to Moradabad.

Here the feeder will cross the Ramganga river by a level crossing, and swinging round will follow a southerly course and fall into the Ganges at Rajghat, 3 miles above Narora the head of the Lower Ganges canal.

The paramount consideration of a suitable crossing of the Ramganga has determined the alignment of the canal where it enters the Moradabad district and the circumstances admit only of the southern portion of the district being brought under command. The culturable area commanded in this district is about 68,000 acres and provision has been made in the project for the irrigation of some 13,600 acres or 20 per cent. of the culturable area commanded.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Pages 45-6.—The Famine of 1907-8.

The monsoon of 1907 did not set in till late in July with the result that the sowings for the kharif were considerably delayed though the area actually under cultivation was larger than that of the previous years.

The three eastern tahsils Bilari, Moradabad and Thakurdwara received a larger amount of rain than the three western

ones, Hasanpur, Amroha, and Sambhal. No rain fell from the 28th August 1907 till the 10th January 1908. Amroha and the bhur tracts of Hasanpur were most affected and suffered severely. In the former the outturn was about five annas in the rupee and in the latter only very slightly better. Taking the district as a whole the proportion of the total yield to the normal for each of the main kharif crops was estimated in November 1907, as follows :—

	Per cent.
Bajra	60
Juar and chari	45
Maize	35
Urd, moong, moth, &c.	60
Early rice	30
Late rice	15
Cotton	75
Surgarcane	60

As a result of the dryness of the soil due to the untimely cessation of rain the succeeding rabi cultivation was considerably under normal, the area being only 4,08,240 acres against a normal of 5,90,000 acres; and preliminary watering (paleo) had to be done in most places before sowing could be carried out at all.

The famine was not, on the whole, very severe in this district, although the very poor and others of respectable but impoverished families suffered considerably.

Supplies of grain were sufficient in the bazars and no special difficulty was experienced with regard to the supply of fodder for cattle throughout the whole period of agricultural depression. Suspensions and remissions of land revenue amount ing to Rs. 2,97,621 and Rs. 2,861 respectively were sanctioned by the Government and an allotment of two lakhs was placed at the disposal of the District Officer for distribution as takavi.

In the three large towns of Moradabad, Sambhal, and Amroha and at the Haburah colony in the Amroha tahsil the needy residents—chiefly pardanashin widows—were given gratuitous relief at their homes. Recommendations were made by the local residents and the money was distributed through non-official agency. A civil work was sanctioned to afford employment to the Haburahs but they refused to work on it. Gratuitous relief continued from the beginning of January to June 1908, in the towns of Moradabad

and Sambhal, while in Amroha and the Haburah colony it had to be kept open till a few days after the close of that month, when the monsoon broke everywhere in the district. The largest number of persons on the list of gratuitous relief was 1,496 as on the 1st of February 1908, and the total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 13,450, Rs. 500 received from the Indian Peoples Famine Relief Trust Fund was spent on blankets for the poor of the towns.

The following gentlemen were amongst the principal subscribers in the district to the Indian Famine Charitable Fund :—

		Rs.
1.	Mahant Kirpal Ban of Salempur	1,000
2.	Sahu Tekchand of Hasanpur	750
3.	Raja Kishen Kumar of Sahespur	500
4.	Kunwar Laltu Singh of Moradabad	500
5.	Maulvi Khalilur Rahman of Bachraon	500
6.	Sahu Ram Rattan Rai Saheb (since dead) and Sahu Ram Gopal	500

SEASONS SINCE THE FAMINE.

The rains of 1911 gave for a long time some cause for anxiety—as they were considerably delayed—and the kharif harvest was moderate only. The ensuing rabi however of 1912 was magnificent and gave a record rabi harvest for the district.

The kharif of 1912 was on the whole good—except in the Bhur of Hasanpur tahsil, and the rabi of 1913 generally moderate to fair—about an eleven to twelve-anna crop for ordinary crops. The sugarcane crop however was good. The cotton crops of the district in the last three years have been poor and the progress of the Mills at Chandausi have suffered a check, but only temporarily it is hoped.

Pages 47-48.—THE PRICES ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Committee appointed in 1910 by the Government of India to enquire into the rise of prices generally sent one of its members to Moradabad in March 1911, and this gentleman took the evidence of the leading zamindars and traders of this district. The report of the committee has been presented to the Government but has not yet been published.

Page 49.

The commercial prosperity of the district has continued so far to increase. In 1909 the Allahabad Bank opened a sub-agency at

Chandausi which has been doing very good business and has been of great help to the traders in that town. In 1912, a joint stock bank whose head quarters are at Allahabad called the Co-operative Bank opened a branch at Moradabad. Sahu Ram Rattan of Moradabad and Sahu Nand Kishore of Amroha are now dead but their business is being carried on by their sons. At Amroha and Sambhal the Municipal Boards have abolished the octroi tax from 1st April 1913 and the Chandausi and Moradabad boards are taking steps to substitute a terminal tax for octroi. These changes, it is expected, will give an additional impetus to trade.

At Chandausi the number of spinning and ginning mills has gone up to eleven and there is every likelihood of a further increase. The Spinning Mill at Moradabad had not been doing well for somo time; but about two years ago, Lala Harkishen Lal well known in the Punjab for his industrial enterprise, took the working of the mill into his hands and it is said considerable success has been attained.

The Shiahs of Amroha have also wisely turned their attention to industrial enterprise and have now three mills manufacturing sugar on the Hadi system. They do also the grinding of wheat into flour. One at least of these is said to be making good progress. At Moradabad a sugar and flour mill owned by Muhammad Azizul Rahman Khan and others was opened in 1912. It is called "The Lupton Flour Mill" after the present Collector, who officiated at its formal opening.

Signs are not wanting in other ways that the residents of this district are now turning their attention to commercial pursuits.

Page 50, *Middle.*—THE DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

In addition to other banks there is the District Co-operative Bank, an institution which was started in 1906 and has already achieved considerable success. In 1906-7 there were 260 affiliated societies in existence in the Moradabad, Amroha, and Bilari tahsils with a working capital of Rs. 1,40,000. The system of affiliated societies guided by the principle of joint and several liability continued till the close of the year 1909 when the number of societies had raisen to 326 with a working captal of Rs. 2,36,309. Early in the year 1910 the system of independent rural banks was started. The members elect their own managing "Panchayats"

select good and reliable members, accumulate their own reserves, and subscribe for their own shares and make their own deposits in their banks, the latter sums now amounting to about Rs. 13,000. This has done much towards stimulating thrift and self-help. The old societies are gradually being re-organized into independent banks, there being only 136 affiliated societies now whilst the number of independent banks has risen to 116. Rs. 1,35,100 are invested with the affiliated societies and Rs. 2,23,000 with the independent rural banks. Last year the rate of dividend was declared at 10 per cent.; but this high rate is now discouraged in order to allow larger accumulation for reseves. The rate of interest to societies has been lowered from 12½ to 12 and 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 65,300 are lent to societies outside the district at 7 per cent. There are societies now in each tahsil of the district. There is springing up a great demand for these rural banks but a rapid expansion is not allowed as preliminary training and the selection of members make more for the strength of the co-operative movement than does a mere investing of large sums of money in indifferent societies.

Large banking families now seem more inclined to lend directly to co-operative societies and at lower rates of interest.

Two central banks have now been opened recently, one at Kanth, with Chaudhri Dharm Singh, Honorary Magistrate, as manager, and the other at Sahespur, with Kunwar Raj Kumar, Honorary Magistrate, as manager.

Fairs.

The great bathing fair at Tigri on the Ganges attracts every year a large number of the agriculturists of this district. In 1911 the District Co-operative Bank held two meetings at this fair at which the aims and the methods of the co-operative movement were explained to the agricultural public assembled there, and on two nights a co-operative drama was staged to bring home vividly to the peasant population the advantages of co-operation. Great interest was aroused; and in the following year 1912 the Co-operative Bank and the District Board combined to hold an Agricultural and Industrial exhibition at the time of the bathing fair. All the principal agricultural and industrial products of the district were exhibited including the superior varieties of

seeds introduced by the agricultural department. A cattle show was held also. The mela this year (1912) was exceptionally large (some 3 to 4 lakhs of people attended it) and the number of people who visited the exhibition was enormous, over three lakhs. Many of the leading zamindars of the district sent interesting exhibits of grain or implements which they have introduced in their estates. Demonstrations in sericulture and silk weaving were given by the Salvation Army and the Government silk farm of Shahjahanpur. The Government weaving school and the Salvation Army Haburah settlement of Moradabad showed improved handlooms at work. Munshi Kunjbehari Lal of Kunderkhi, who has been experimenting with the cultivation of saffron on a commercial scale in this district, exhibited some specimens of his products. The cultivators showed a very great interest in everything exhibited. In consideration of the decided success attained it is intended to make the exhibition an annual event.

Pages 57-8.—COMMUNICATION.

Roads.—The aim is being kept in view to connect Moradabad with the outlying tahsils by metalled roads. A project for about 1½ lakhs has been sanctioned for metalling the Moradabad-Bilari-Chandausi road.

The Raja of Sahespur has contributed Rs. 35,000 towards the cost, and work has been commenced on the Chandausi-Bilari section.

Railways.—Important additions to the existing lines have been made recently. A new branch line now runs north from Gajraula in the Hasanpur tahsil to Chandapur in Bijnor district. The stations in this district are Bachraon, Sherpur, and Dhanaura.

Another branch runs south-west from Raja-ka-Sahespur through Sirsi to Sambhal. This was opened to traffic in June 1912 and has already given a powerful impetus to the grain trade of the place.

Bungalows.—The staging bungalow at Ganeshghat has been abolished and dismantled. The towns of Amroha and Chandausi also possess inspection houses, permission to occupy which can be obtained from the Chairmen of the Municipal Boards at these places.

CHAPTER III.

Pages 65-66.—The People.

The Census of 1911. The latest Census shows again a rise in the population from 1,191,993 in 1901 to 1,262,933. This is remarkable, as in the provinces as a whole there was a decrease of population by (·9) per cent. owing to the ravages of plague chiefly, and of malaria.

All tahsils shared more or less in the increase of population and the largest increase (22,327) occurred in tahsil Hasanpur. It is a noteworthy fact that the population of this district has been steadily increasing since the Census of 1872. The mean density of the whole district was 553 to the square mile—a rate which is higher than that of all the other districts of this division excepting Bareilly, in which the mean density amounted to 693. The highest mean density was 809 in Moradabad, next came Bilari with 667, Sambhal with 567, Amroha with 566, Thakurdwara with 506, and Hasanpur with 335 to the square mile.

Pages 80-81.—Christianity.

The 1911 Census figures for the Christian population are—

Total Christian population of Moradabad ...	17,023.
Indian Christians	16,576.

The Bishop Parker Memorial High School has recently erected a large and very fine boarding-house with accommodation for some 300 boys and has lately received a grant from the Government for the construction of a new science block. And as the present site of the school, situated right in the city, is very cramped, and expansion there is both difficult and costly, the Mission now proposes to acquire land just outside the city opposite its new boarding-house, and to put up an entirely new school building, utilising the present building in which the school is held as a chapel only for worship—for which purpose, indeed, it was originally designed.

The area of the Christian cemetery in Moradabad has in 1912 been doubled by the Government acquiring a large piece of land in continuation of the previous area.

Page 81.

The Arya Samaj has continued its activity. It has now a branch also at Bahjoi. A new feature which it has endeavoured

to establish this year (1913) in the district, outside the city of Moradabad where it has gone on for some years past, is the *Nagar Kirtan*, processioning round the streets, with or without music, singing bhajans and making speeches. As there was violent opposition manifested to this proposed new procedure at Aghwanpur from the orthodox Hindus, the Nagar Kirtan at that place was prohibited; and it was similarly prohibited at Bahjoi. At Sambhal, however, a day's processioning took place before the district authorities were informed of what was intended; in the speeches certain remarks extolling the tenets of the Arya Samaj disparaged incidentally the beliefs of Non-Arya-Samajists but the latter exercised self-restraint.

In Chandausi it is stated that the Arya Samaj has obtained a great influence among the Chamars with the result that these have gone in largely for temperance or abstention from intoxicating liquor. There was certainly an appreciable decrease in 1912 in the amount of country liquor shown as consumed in Chandausi.

Page 84.

The following newspapers and periodicals are published at present (1913) in this district:—

Naiyar Azam	Weekly	Urdu.
Mukhbir Alam	Do.	Do.
Rahbar	Do.	Do.
Nizamul Mulk	Do.	Do.
Ittihad	Do.	Do.
Almashir	Do.	Do.
Risala Zia-ul-Islam	Monthly	Do.
Do. Sanatan Dharm Pataka	Do.	Hindi.
Satt Prakash	Do.	Do.
Vaidya	Do.	Do.
Garhwal Samachar	Do.	Do.
Bharat Udey	Do	Do.
Arya Sewak	Do.	Do.

No newspaper in English is issued in this district.

The people.

Amongst the notable people who have died since the last Gazetteer was compiled may be mentioned Sahu Prasadi Lal (vide page 95 of the Gazetteer) who died in February 1912, leaving four minor sons whose estate has been taken by the Court of Wards for management. Kunwar Ganga Sahai, brother of the Raja of Sahespur (vide page 89 of the Gazetteer), died at the end of 1911

and has been succeeded by his son, Babu Govind Sahai, who has been made an Honorary Magistrate in his father's place.

Thakur Durga Singh of Katghar (vide page 90 of the Gazetteer), died in March 1913, while Rai Sahib Sahu Ram Rattan (vide page 93 of the Gazetteer), the well-known Government Treasurer and banker, died in February 1913.

Sahu Sabta Prasad (page 94, Gazetteer), died in 1911 and has been succeeded by Sahu Param Kirti Saran, who is still a minor; and Misra Sital Prasad, the banker of Sambhal (vide page 92 of the Gazetteer), died towards the end of 1912. The family is still a joint Hindu family. He has since been followed to the grave by Misra Ajudhia Prasad, and the head of this family is now Misra Sri Ram. Other members of the family at present are Misra Benarsi Prasad (son of the deceased), a vakeel at Moradabad, Misra Ganga Prasad, Esq. (son), who is a Barrister-at-Law practising at Aligarh, Misra Beni Prasad (son), who is a deputy collector, and Misra Shyam Sunder (a nephew of Misra Sital Prasad), who is now an Honorary Magistrate and occupies his late uncle's seat on the Sambhal Bench.

Page 87.—PRESENT STATISTICS.

There are now 8505 mahals (1913), exclusive of milks. One or two small mahals have disappeared owing to diluvion in the streams, but the increase (from 8,308) is due to the frequency of partitions referred to in the Gazetteer, which has not abated. There are still large numbers of partition cases pending in the district, more specially so since the conclusion of the recent settlement operations. The above total of 8,505 mahals comprises 2,669 held by single proprietors, 4,150 held by joint owners, 28 held in *Bhaiyachara* tenure, 803 held in perfect pattidari, and 849 held in imperfect pattidari.

Page 99.

The estates of the maulvis of Bachraon have since become hopelessly embarrased and are at present becoming practically lost to them. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*; they had turned a deaf ear to several preceding Collectors who desired to help them by putting their estates under the Court of Wards.

When at last creditors began to foreclose, and decrees were obtained and sales began to take place, the 2 brothers, Maulvis

Khalil-ur-Rahman and Jamil-ur-Rahman, at last, in 1911, presented an application, requesting Court of Wards' management, and an exhaustive enquiry was made at the beginning of 1912 by Mr. Lupton, Collector of Moradabad, into their affairs. But it was found that matters were then too far gone. Liabilities amounting to roughly 19 lakhs were discovered while the net annual profits did not exceed Rs. 51,493 per annum, i.e. much less than the interest on the liabilities at ordinary or even special concessionable rates. In the report to the Board of Revenue it was remarked that it was not possible for the Collector to recommend that this estate be brought under the Court of Wards; for it was not possible at present to formulate any scheme for the liquidation of its debts or even to pay interest of them at 6 or 5 per cent. In consideration, however, of the history of the family the Collector suggested that the estate might be taken over for a year or two as an experimental measure at least, so that a hold might thereby be got upon the creditors and it might be seen whether any terms from them favourable to the estates could be secured. The Government, however, saw no prospect of any successful remedial action being taken to save the estates, or even to keep their owners going, and agreed with the Board of Revenue that they could not be taken under the Court of Wards.

Subsequently, on the passing of the new Court of Wards Act the Government ordered an enquiry to be made into the affairs of the third brother, Maulvi Makbul-ur-Rahman, who had not joined his other two brothers in the application of the previous year. Mr. Lupton again made an exhaustive enquiry and found the liabilities to be nearly five lakhs and the annual profits to be Rs. 23,769 only. The Government again came to the conclusion that it was impossible to take the estate under the Court of Wards. Later, a deputation of the leading zamindars of the district waited upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to Moradabad in March 1913, in order to urge upon the Government their desire that the Government should intervene somehow to save these maulvis' estates from utter extinction and the Lieutenant-Governor undertook to re-examine the whole papers and see what could be done. But subsequently orders were received that the Government after again examining

the papers regretted that no way could be found to save the estates, and reluctantly had to re-iterate the former orders that the Court of Wards could not undertake the management of these estates.

The shares of Maulvi Jamil-ur-Rahman have since passed practically wholly into other hands by sales, in execution of decrees and the property of Maulvi Khalil-ur-Rahman is fast following them.

Page 109.

With reference to the concluding sentence of the section "Landlord and tenant" on page 109 of the Gazetteer—the relations between landlords and tenants in Hasanpur especially, and in some other places still continue to be bad. Various unscrupulous devices are employed by the zamindars, in order to break down the commuted cash rents, or to oust the occupancy tenants; and the situation claims constant watchfulness, on the part of the revenue officers.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration and Revenue.

Page 112.—District Staff.

The sanctioned magisterial staff has been increased by one in accordance with Mr. Pike's scheme and should consist now of a Joint Magistrate or other officer with the powers of a J. P., six other officers Deputy or Assistant Magistrates and Collectors with full powers, one Treasury Officer, and one other officer with less than full powers. The six tahsils as before constitute separate sub-divisions, but the police circle of the sadr Moradabad kotwali has been made into a separate seventh sub-division.

Two new benches of Special Magistrates were constituted in 1913, one at Thakurdwara, the other at Bachraon. They have three magistrates on each and exercise 3rd class powers only.

Babu Sheo Narain, a prominent Rais and Durbari of Amroha, has been made a special magistrate with second class powers and a separate court. His place on the Amroha bench has been taken by his cousin, Babu Har Narain. On the judicial side, Budaun which had hitherto formed a part of the Moradabad judgeship has now (1913) been formed into a separate judgeship. There are at Moradabad beside the District and Sessions Judge, an Additional

Judge, and Assistant Sessions Judge, a Subordinate Judge, and two Munsifs.

On the revenue side four Honorary Assistant Collectors have been appointed, three at Moradabad, and one at Amroha, for the disposal of such revenue cases as are made over to them by the Collector. Two of these, retired Deputy Collectors, have 1st class powers, and do practically all the 1st class Assistant Collector's work under the Tenancy Act 11 of 1901 of the Moradabad and Sambhal tahsils. The other two Honorary Assistant Collectors, retired Tahsildars, have 2nd class powers only and divide with the Tahsildars of Moradabad, Amroha, Hasanpur, Sambhal, and Bilari tahsils, the work of rent and revenue suits under the Tenancy Act. These Honorary Assistant Collectors so far have each and all got through a large amount of case work annually and given appreciable relief to the paid staff.

The most pressing, need of the district at present is the provision of adequate accommodation for the head quarters staff. Inspections made during 1912, by Sir George Knox, Judge of the High Court, and the Honourable Mr. Baillie, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, resulted in the acceptance of a proposal that a separate set of buildings should be built for the Civil Courts, and that the portion of the combined block of buildings at present occupied by them should be given over to the collectorate and magisterial offices. Correspondence has since taken place but some definite action must be taken in the near future in order that the district work may be carried on.

Page 126.—CESSES AND POLICE.

One important change has been made recently. The Act XX towns have now been relieved of all charges for the maintenance of the police—which charges are to be met by the Government. The money thus rendered available is for expenditure on works of local improvement in these Act XX town areas.

Page 128.—JAIL

The jail has recently been made more secure by the heightening of the outer walls and by the reconstruction of the upper portion of one of the inner barracks. There was an escape from this jail at the end of 1911, followed by another in July 1912, of two dangerous long-term prisoners. The escaped prisoners were all

recaptured and a warder and a convict watchman were convicted of allowing the escape and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

EXCISE.

The excise revenue has continued to increase steadily, the net receipts for 1912-13 having been Rs. 2,86,745, and the lease and the licence fees for 1913-14 having been given for Rs. 1,10,640.

There is reason to believe that cocaine smuggling—a new feature—has sprung up and goes on to some extent.

The still head duty for country liquor distilled at the Moradabad central distillery is Rs. 3 per gallon, while in the Rampur villages of the Suar and Tanda parganas of that State, which are wedged in with British villages at the north-east corner of the district, the still head duty is Re. 1-8-0 only. In view of temptation to smuggling, a special arrangement has just been sanctioned, whereby liquor paying the special reduced duty of Re. 1-8-0 is sent in sealed barrels direct from the distillery to Darhial where the barrels are opened under a certificate that the seals are received intact.

Page 133.—INCOME TAX.

Systematic enquiries in recent years (especially in 1911 and 1912) have resulted in a large increase in the income tax from the towns of Chandausi and Moradabad. As regards the latter city, the operations undertaken resulted in 1912 in an increase of 21·6 per cent in the net final assessments over the total figure of the previous year.

Page 135.

Sola Sarai is no longer an Act XX town, having been included within the limits of the Sambhal Municipality in 1909.

Pages 136-7.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The number of schools both primary and secondary has been increasing rapidly. The upper primary schools at Bilari and Dhanaura have been raised to the level of a middle school. The number of District Board primary schools (boys and girls) now is 145 with 9,030 pupils and there are 80 aided schools with 2,446 pupils. The public of Moradabad has been active in the establishment of private secondary schools. There are now two at Moradubad, viz. the Hewett Muslim High school, and the Hindu

Coronation school, a middle English institution. At Amroha there is a well-kept Muslim English school; while in 1912, the Hindus at Amroha opened a new Anglo-Vernacular school, called the Tejram George Coronation school. The leading spirits in its institution have been Lala Jhabba Lal, a relative of the late Lala Tej Ram, whose widow has provided funds for the school, and Pandit Lal Gopal, Vakil. The school was formally opened by the Collector in the presence of the chief officials and principal Hindu gentlemen of the district. So far it has made a promising start, but badly requires a largely increased recurring income to properly staff and equip it. It has a class for teaching Mahajani and Sarrafi Book-keeping which is said to be popular.

The promoters of this institution have since formed themselves into a registered company and are now setting about to acquire some land for a site for a new building.

The well-known school at Chandausi founded by Sahan Ram Kali, called the Shiam Sunder Memorial High school, has achieved considerable success. It has now a fully equipped science laboratory, with a lecture-hall—and during his recent (1913) visit to Chandausi Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor, laid the foundation of a second building for residential purposes. The Education department has recognised the school and Sahan Ram Kali has been awarded the Kaiser Hind Medal for her public spirit.

And latterly, Babu Jwala Nath, the honorary secretary of the school, has received the title of Rai Sahib, in recognition alike of his work for many years as secretary of the local Municpal Board, and of his work in furthering education in Chandausi and other public objects.

The education of girls has been making notable progress in this district. The Partap Singh Hindu Girls' school showed the satisfactory result in the Vernacular Final examination of 1912 of passing three girls in the 1st division, two in the second, and one in the 3rd division out of seven girls sent up.

Sir James and Lady Meston visited this institution in 1913 and expressed pleasure with what they saw, and His Honour indicated his willingness to assist the school with a building grant. The existing accommodation has been already much out-

grown. The enrolment is now well over two hundred and boarders come from many outside districts. At Amroha the Municipal Board had to open a new school to meet the increased demand.

Page 138.—DISPENSARIES.

Chaudhrain Jamna Kunwar, widow of Rai Bahadur Dhian Singh of Kanth, has completed arrangements for the endowment of a small hospital at Kanth, the work of constructing which has now been taken in hand.

Sahans Tulsa and Parvati, widows of late Sahu Durga Prasad at Chandausi, have given large contributions for the establishment of a new female hospital at Chandausi, and Messrs. Gokal Chand and Madhoram having also given a donation of Rs. 8,000 and Rai Sahib Chaudhri Gajendra Singh of Narauli having given a piece of land, it has been possible to project a fairly large combined hospital for both sexes—the foundation stone of which was laid on the 9th of March 1913 by Lady Meston. The District Board has also joined in the scheme.

The travelling dispensaries which have been instituted in the district, and have been greatly appreciated by the people during the past two years, have been already referred to.

Page 138.—EUROPEAN WARDS.

During 1910 the provision of accommodation for the treatment of Europeans and Eurasians including railway employés in the district hospital was suggested to the District Board and the railway authorities and after correspondence the District Board and the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, have entered into an agreement that a block consisting of three rooms each 16′ × 18′ should be built by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway as an extension to the private ward block for Indians and the railway would also provide the cost and hand them over to the District Board for future upkeep by the latter. The admission of patients into the ward will be regulated according to the terms laid down in the agreement.

Page 169.—SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

One effect of the electoral reforms of Lord Morley and the enlarged Legislative Councils Act has been to increase decidedly the interest taken by the Moradabad public in administrative matters. During the first term of the new United Provinces

Council, 1909-12 the Honourable Babu Brijnandan Prasad, a Vakil of Moradabad, elected as representing the Municipal and District Boards of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions, had a seat, and now (1913) two members from Moradabad, the Honourable Babu Brijnandan Prasad (re-elected in 1912 after a close contest with Pandit Radha Kishen, Vakil, who obtained 21 votes to 23 votes obtained by the Honourable Babu Brijnandan Prasad) and the Honourable Syed Raza Ali, also a Vakil, have seats. The latter represents the separate Muhammadan electorate of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions.

The Hindu and the Musalman Universities deputations visited this district in 1912 and 1911 respectively and both met with receptions from the public which were manifestly gratifying monetarily and otherwise to their promoters.

THE RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

On page 126 of the Gazetteer reference is made to wandering parties of Haburahs and Bhantus. For the former a settlement had been made by a former Collector, Mr. Spedding, in the eighties in the village of Newada near Kanth, some land being obtained for them at a favourable rate of rent of four annas per bigha from the local zamindars. A number of Haburahs were induced to settle down here and to devote their attention more to agriculture and basket and string-making and less to wandering and petty thefts. This measure of humanity met with a certain amount of seeming success, though it may be doubted whether there would have been any permanent effect from the necessarily impersonal and mechanical scheme then in operation, and, at any rate, the process of reclamation would have been very slow. And official pressure to keep the Haburahs in the settlement had to be backed up pretty frequently by Government doles for seed and cattle, and even for sustenance. Subsequently for a good many years, the management of the settlement was placed in the hands of Chaudhri Dharm Singh (vide Gazetteer, page 96) of Kanth, who took much interest in the experiment. Later, a number of Bhantus were also induced to join the settlement.

The mixture of Haburahs and Bhantus in the same settlement, however, did not work. The Haburahs are a dirty, degraded, vermin-eating race, very low down in the scale of civilization;

the Bhantus, on the contrary, are a race of stalwart ruffians, hasty-tempered, and addicted to violent crime, who regard the Haburahs as vermin themselves.

At this stage, the Salvation Army organisation appeared on the scene, and in 1909 the settlement was placed in its hands ; and the first step taken was to separate the two tribes. The Government placed at the disposal of the Salvation Army a large strip of land, some 230 odd acres, in Moradabad, which had formerly been the rifle range of the old cantonment, and rented for them also the large Damdama Kothi. The Haburahs were brought into Moradabad and settled on this new land—an enclosure being put up for them at Government cost—while the Damdama Kothi was taken into use as quarters for the Salvation officer in charge of the work, and as a factory for industrial occupations and instruction. The Newada settlement was reserved for the Bhantus, and named Asapur (City of Hope). In 1912, a fine enclosure at Asapur has been put up, with the aid of a grant from Government, capable of accommodating 50 families with stalls for their cattle, and the late officer in charge, Colonel Falcon, Indian Army retired, built for himself a small bungalow. The labour was taken from the Bhantus themselves. Further, 502 bighas of more land in Nawada and surrounding villages, adjoining the land (621 bighas), already in the occupation of this settlement were purchased by the Government in 1912, and given on lease free of rent for the present, to the settlement—while steps are being taken to purchase also the former 621 bighas.

These Bhantus at Nawada gave some trouble at first—in 1911 resistance to a nocturnal raid made by them upon the ordinary villagers' crops resulted in the death of one of the latter; some of the Bhantus have been apprehended for thefts in the Kanth Bazar and neighbourhood, while in 1912 seven of them broke away, and were ultimately rounded up as dacoits, and convicted in a gang case tried at Kashipur in the Naini Tal district and sentenced to transportation. But the bulk of them appear to be settling down, so far, in a way that can only be regarded as very promising in view of their antecedents ; and if the few "wont-be-goods" be weeded out (and the Salvation Army has the idea of

drafting all such away to a separate settlement) or their influence be destroyed, the prospect with the remainder is hopeful. This settlement at Nawada it is intended to restrict to 50 families. The Salvation Army has a large settlement near Kashipur which can take in others. Agriculture only is the present occupation at Nawada, but industries are also to be gradually introduced.

The Haburahs at Moradabad are a race of poor physique and are comparatively quiet, and have given little or no trouble. Briefly, the boys and girls are taught industries in the Damdama Kothi, the able-bodied adults do cultivation, and the old and decrepit wander down through the city to the Ramganga Khadir and return thence in the evening with any alms that the charitable may have given them or with any prey which they may have secured—generally turtles, and the large lizards of which they are very fond. It has been noted as a sign of progress by one observer that the Haburahs now no longer break the backs of these lizards, for the purpose of keeping them alive until they are actually put into the cooking pot. But truly considerable progress has been made, and the remark recorded by another observer that "from a filthy, squalid lot of humanity the Haburahs have now become a respectably clad industrial tribe in the last three years" although enthusiastic, is not much over-exaggerated. Quite a remarkable feature is the fact that already a number of Haburahs are now finding employment in domestic service as grass-cuts, syces, watchmen, and the like, and as shikaris, and that private employers themselves apply for them to the Salvation Army officer in charge of the settlement.

A further very important feature of the Salvation Army work in this district is the recent construction by the Army of a large hospital. The Thomas Emery Hospital, well equipped with all up-to-date appliances, for both indoor and outdoor patients. It is understood that the cost of this, some Rs. 60,000 has been provided from a donation made to the Army Funds for the purpose by a charitable widow in England, who had also supplied the funds for a similar hospital in the Bombay Presidency. This hospital is in the charge of Dr. H. J. Andrews, who has been responsible for the erection and starting of both these hospitals, and has three European nurses attached to it. The hospital is intended not merely for the residents of the several criminal settlements

managed by the Salvation Army, but for all and sundry who may seek its aid. But it is understood that on the Salvation Army's principle of something for something every patient will have to pay some fee, however small.

An excellent site of some 15 acres has been lent for the hospital by the Government on the land adjoining the old rifle range ground already occupied by the Haburah settlement. The formal foundation stone of the hospital was laid by the Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. W. H. Cobb, I.C.S., in November 1912, and the hospital was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Meston and Lady Meston, on the 7th March 1913.

In connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Moradabad, the Salvation Army held in the Damdama Kothi and its grounds a two days' exhibition of its industries, which exhibition, as also the settlement, were inspected by His Honour.

The Salvation Army has dealt with these Haburahs by forming groups of them, after careful selections based on experiments and observation, and by then assigning to each group the work that seemed most congenial to its members. Each group is then settled down with hope of success to its particular avocation either agriculture, sericulture, weaving or carpentry, or, now service.

As regards agriculture some 100 acres are actually under cultivation by the Haburahs the results of which have been during the past few good seasons, very successful—but the numbers in the settlement are growing and more land is being broken up, and more asked for, and it seems likely that another 100 acres of new land in addition to the 230 acres originally placed at the disposal of the settlement will be acquired by the Government on its behalf.

Silk manufacture and weaving are the two chief industries conducted by the Salvation Army here. In the silk department cocoons are raised from worms reared on the Univoltive French Mulberry and on the Bengal and Mysore Mulberry. Eri silk worms are also reared. The Salvation Army has its own nursery garden for the bush mulberry plant, while ordinary mulberry trees exist along the roads in the vicinity of Moradabad. And of recent years special attention has been given to the planting of more trees of this kind along both the District Board and the Public

Works Department roads. From 20 to 30 Haburahs are employed according to the crop and the season in this department which is said by the Salvation Army to have yielded some of the best results obtainable.

Next, silk reeling is done from the cocoons. Twelve basins are at present being worked, turning out, according to the Salvation Army's own description, the best reeled silk in the market, and arrangments are being made to increase the basins to 50 this year.

This department employs 20 persons. A Bhantu has also been trained in this department and sent away as a teacher of silk industry to another institution.

Weaving is taught and carried out on a number of the Salvation Army's own designed handlooms, and on several others of other patterns and good dasoothis, jharans, sarees, dhoties, towels, and silk cloths of various descriptions and quantities are manufactured. These find a ready market locally. Twelve looms are being worked at present and their number is to be increased this year. At the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Tigri in 1912, these Haburah weavers were awarded the first prize in the weaving class.

In the matter of carpentry the improved silk reeling hand and pedal machines introduced by this department are said by the Salvation Army to be becoming popular all over India, owing to their effective simplicity and comparative cheapness. There is no doubt that these efforts for the reclamation of criminal tribes, under the sympathetic but firm treatment applied by its devoted officers, have already had an effect upon the crime statistics of this district, an effect which should increase in the future, and should, it is hoped, by the next generation at least, convert these criminal into decent citizens able to take a place side by side with the ordinary law-abiding population. Another measure recently introduced is that members of these tribes who have come under the operation of the penal provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, or are conditionally released from prison after conviction for specific offences can now be made over to these settlements, where the Salvation Army undertakes to act as their sureties—thus enabling these persons to be kept out of the jails, while providing them with the

chance of making an honest living amid encouraging influences. The officer who has been from the outset in charge of the Salvation Army operations in this district, is Brigadier Jivanandham, who comes originally from Madras, but has had experience in this work elsewhere, and it is to him, and his helpers at Newada, that the undoubted, real success which has been attained, is due.

DIRECTORY.

Pages 205, 231, *and* 253.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Moradabad and Chandausi have now provided themselves with elaborate drainage systems at a cost of Rs. 5,34,000 and 1,60,000 respectively. At Chandausi it needs further extension, and both places require a large and constant supply of water for flushing purposes. At Moradabad the new scheme has given 7 miles of underground sewers and 54 miles of surface drains. The flushing of the former is done at present by means of pulsometer wells and a portable engine, and the surface drains by bhistis and sweepers. But these arrangements afford no prospects of permanent success. The question of constructing water works has now been taken up at Moradabad both for flushing purposes, and also for drinking purposes as the present potable supply is from wells only, situated in the city. The wells are difficult, if not impossible, to keep free from contamination.

A drainage project has been prepared for Amroha, where it is badly needed to improve the sanitary condition of the place but the money required Rs. 2,65,000 is not available.

A park is now being made at Amroha adjoining the Basdeo tank, the cost being defrayed from the Amroha Bansidhar Trust funds administered by the Collector. It will add greatly to the beauty and the amenities of the town. Steps have been taken to provide a public park for Moradabad also, while Chandausi has already laid out a small garden, and named it after Sir James Meston in honour of his visit to Chandausi in 1913. All the municipalities have recently improved their lighting arrangements by erecting a number of incandescent lamps at principal places in the towns.

The rules for election have been revised in all the four municipalities. Amroha has also reconstituted the wards with the

result, it is hoped, of lessening racial and party strife over membership of the Municipal Board. In 1913, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was extended to all the four municipalities in the district and the Lepers Act to Amroha and Moradabad.

Moradabad has made rules for regulating cinematograph shows and other public entertainments involving risk of fire. Similar rules are being made at Chandausi and Amroha. The last mentioned place is also asking for the extension of the new Adulteration of Foods Act.

All the four municipalities are revising the rules for registration of births and deaths. The police is to be relieved of this duty and two independent records will be kept up one by the municipal staff on the report of the mohalla sweepers, the other at certain registering offices on the reports of the people. In view of the great value attached to vital statistics these changes are important. Many radical changes have occurred in the system of taxation in force in the municipalities in this district. Amroha and Sambhal have abolished octroi with effect from 1st April 1913, and substituted a circumstances and property tax, which in each place has given some trouble in getting into working order.

Chandausi has resolved to abolish octroi and have a terminal tax instead. At Moradabad also it has been practically decided to substitute a terminal and a toll tax for the octroi.

Moradabad and Amroha have also imposed a tax on *thelas* and carts plying for hire. Moradabad has in addition imposed a general tax on wheels and animals, and is about to impose a house tax—the valuations for which have just been made by a Deputy Collector placed on special duty for this purpose by the Government.

This house tax is still regarded with disfavour by the public of Moradabad.

Lastly, this year, 1913, the Chandausi Municipal Board has received a non-official Chairman elected by itself.

The populations of the several municipalities are now—
(1911 Census)—

Moradabad	81,168
Sambhal	45,276
Amroha	42,410
Chandausi	22,255

The road from Bilari to Chandausi is being metalled. The railway settlement at Chandausi is now small.

With regard to the remarks on page 238 of the Gazetteer that "the water-supply, XX from wells X has always been satisfactory, so that there is no demand for water-works" the remarks above may be seen. The existing water-supply has been recently condemned by the Civil Surgeon.

The drainage works at Moradabad, completed for Rs. 5,34,000 (Rs. 4,84,000 from a loan and Rs 50,000, from a Government grant) still required some modifications and for this the Government has just sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 34,000.

Page 194.—BACHRAON.

This town has now a railway station, called Sherpur Bachraon, about half a mile to its east, on the new line from Gajraula to Chandpur, and the road from the south of the town over the bridge built by Abdul Rahman Khan to the Gajraula-Dhanaura metalled road has (1912) been metalled.

The Maulvis referred to on page 195—have since lost most of their property and influence.

A Bench of Honorary Magistrates has been constituted here 1913, with Maulvi Abdul Hafiz, resident of Bachraon, M. Abdul Majid Khan of Hasanpur, and Lala Piyare Lal of Dhanaura, as the Honorary Magistrates. The population in 1911 (census) was 8,943.

Page 196.—BAHJOI.

The chief road through this town of Bahjoi has been metalled, at the combined expense of the residents of the town and by the District Board, each source contributing half.

The road to the town from the railway station, is also metalled. The population in 1911 (census) was 1,285.

Page 197-8.

The upper primary school at Bilari has since 1st July 1912, been raised to the middle vernacular standard ; and the town has a new thana building completed and taken into use in 1912, while projects for a new sub-registrar's office, and naib-tahsildar's quarters, and also for enlarging the tahsili accommodation, have been sanctioned. The population in 1911 (Census) was 6,866.

Page 211.—DHANAURA.

This town has a railway station of its own on the new line from Gajraula junction to Chandapur and the road from the town to this railway station is to be metalled. Its upperprimary school has since 1st July 1912, been raised to the middle vernacular standard. The population of the town in 1911 (census) was 4,238.

Page 214.—GAJRAULA.

The Dharmsala close to the railway station was built by one Sahu Kalyan Rai of Hasanpur.

The thana at Tigri is to be removed to Gajraula, and new thana buildings are being erected on a site at the junction of the Hasanpur and Meerut metalled roads.

The population in 1911 (census) was 1,098.

Page 230.—MAJHOLA.

Raja Sheoraj Singh does not even retain Majhaula itself—the whole of this village is recorded in the names of his 2nd and 3rd wives, 13½ biswas out of the 20 in the name of Rani Puran Kunwar, resident at Majhaula, and the other 6½ biswas in the name of Rani Maharaj Kunwar, resident of Isanagar. The Raja's suit for a declaration that this village was his property, was rejected by the High Court of Allahabad, in appeal in 1912, It was held that the Raja had transferred the whole village as gift in or about 1880 to Rani Puran Kunwar as absolute owner, and that the latter had sold 6½ biswas of it in 1884 to Rani Maharaj Kunwar, and that these wives were in possession as owner and that the revenue was always paid in their names, and that the Raja had no title or possession. The Raja has only some ex-proprietary cultivation in this and some other villages yielding some Rs. 3,000 per annum net profits. But he and Rani Puran Kunwar are considerably in debt.

The population of the village in 1911 (census) 2,177.

Page 246.—MUGHALPUR.

The Ramganga river has been cutting away large portion of the lands of this town in the last 2 and 3 years and threatens to cut away more. Representations made in 1912 to the Government have resulted in an Irrigation Engineer of Bijnor being deputed to visit the place and report as to the feasibility or otherwise of protective embankments.

The town has a branch of the Arya Samaj whose activity in 1913 prompted it to attempt to inaugurate the *Nagar Kirtan* here. To this the orthodox Hindus objected strongly, and as a disturbance appeared likely, the *Nagar Kirtan* was prohibited.

The population of the town in 1911 (census) was 4,868.

Page 248.—MUNDHA.

The Ganeshghat inspection bungalow was abolished and dismantled in 1912, and its site returned to its zamindar owners.

Page 250.—RAJABPUR.

Has also a stand for stallions, in the charge of Chaudhri Rafiuddin. There are three Arab stallions here and one Donkey stallion whose services are largely sought by the owners of mares in the neighbourhood. Chaudhri Rafiuddin, who is a resident zamindar, has looked this stand for many years past and was awarded a certificate of honour on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He is also the contractor for the grass in the encamping ground which adjoins the village site.

The population in 1911 (census) was 1,178.

Page 271.

Sirsi has a railway station on the new line from Dhakia (Raja-ka-Sahespur junction) to Sambhal, and has metalled the road from the town to the railway station.

The population in 1911 (census) was 6118.

Page 272.—THAKURDWARA.

The tahsili buildings here have been rebuilt in 1911-12, while a new school is also under construction, the old school building being converted in to a good, large boarding-house.

Also a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, has been established here, in 1913, consisting at present of Sahu Brijpal Saran, B.A., the Government treasurer of Moradabad, resident of Thakurdwara, the son of the late Rai Sahib Sahu Ram Rattan, late Government treasurer, of Sahu Ram Kumar of Thakurdwara, and Qazi Sarwat Husain, zamindar of Thakurdwara, son of Qazi Imdad Husain, formerly an Honorary Magistrate of Moradabad. The road from this town to the Aliganj railways station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway line from Moradabad to Kashipur has recently been re-aligned and improved but is still unmetalled owing to want of funds.

The relief from police charges has enabled the conservancy arrangements in this town to be materially improved, and a useful system of lighting to be given to it.

Lastly, there is a scheme to convert the large piece of ugly waste land consisting of an old tank which was filled in, though somewhat imperfectly, a few years ago into a small park or gardens. The population of the town in 1911 (census) was 8,537.

Page 280.

Ujhari has also a stand for a couple of stallions provided by the District Board from the Civil Veterinary department.

The population of the village in 1911 (census) was 1,433.

GENERAL.

The Gazetteer for the Moradabad district was compiled by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., in 1909. This supplement is being issued in accordance with G. O. No. 1554/I-431, dated 8th August 1912.

The references are throughout to the pages of the Gazetteer.

MORADABAD:
The 9*th August* 1913.

Gazetteer of Moradabad.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER OF MORADABAD.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1911.

Tahsil	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Moradabad ..	253,302	135,966	117,336	129,633	70,767	58,866	116,782	61,508	55,274	6,887	3,691	3,196
Thakurdwara ..	121,316	64,504	56,812	74,890	39,855	35,035	45,193	23,984	21,209	1,233	665	568
Bilari.. ..	222,124	121,345	100,779	153,850	84,377	69,473	63,368	34,307	29,061	4,906	2,661	2,245
Sambhal ..	266,049	141,981	124,068	166,991	89,961	77,030	92,996	48,741	44,255	6,062	3,279	2,783
Amroha ..	216,795	114,043	102,752	125,798	67,631	58,167	87,803	44,673	43,130	3,194	1,739	1,455
Hasanpur ..	183,347	98,312	85,035	133,388	71,806	61,582	47,127	24,927	22,200	2,832	1,579	1,253
District Total ..	1,262,933	676,151	586,782	784,550	424,397	360,153	453,269	238,140	215,129	25,114	13,614	11,500

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas*, 1911.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Moradabad	125,104	66,747	58,357	59,498	32,517	26,981	61,421	32,031	29,390	4,185	2,199	1,986
Mundah	55,402	30,347	25,055	33,103	18,376	14,727	20,698	11,079	9,619	1,601	892	709
Manpur	65,999	35,302	30,697	33,449	17,985	15,464	31,583	16,788	14,795	967	529	438
Bilari	77,884	42,385	35,499	52,047	28,446	23,601	23,943	12,921	11,022	1,894	1,018	876
Chandausi	94,297	51,958	42,339	72,667	40,116	32,551	19,772	10,808	8,964	1,858	1,034	824
Asmauli	64,749	34,407	30,342	43,522	23,124	20,398	20,010	10,623	9,387	1,217	660	557
Bahjoi	69,889	38,224	31,665	58,358	31,856	26,502	9,628	5,323	4,305	1,903	1,045	858
Mainather	72,106	38,889	33,217	42,133	22,911	19,222	28,346	15,117	13,229	1,627	861	766
Sambhal	100,189	52,559	47,630	48,927	26,170	22,757	48,829	25,085	23,744	2,433	1,304	1,129
Amroha	110,645	57,205	53,340	58,641	31,461	27,180	50,496	25,039	25,457	1,508	805	703
Didauli	48,239	25,910	22,329	26,377	14,245	12,132	21,169	11,201	9,878	693	374	319
Bachhraon	50,377	26,988	23,389	35,079	18,924	16,155	14,637	7,640	6,997	661	424	237
Hasanpur	76,025	40,311	35,714	51,637	27,549	24,088	22,962	12,004	10,958	1,426	758	668
Rehra	35,312	19,401	15,911	30,663	16,794	13,869	4,025	2,274	1,751	624	333	291
Tigri	21,633	11,612	10,021	16,009	8,539	7,470	5,503	3,009	2,494	121	64	57
Chhajlait	67,143	35,828	31,315	44,125	23,726	20,399	21,989	11,524	10,465	1,029	578	451
Dilari	67,320	35,847	31,473	36,109	19,350	16,759	30,722	16,244	14,478	489	253	236
Thakurdwara	60,620	32,131	28,489	42,206	22,308	19,898	17,536	9,340	8,196	878	483	395
Total ..	1,262,933	676,151	583,782	784,550	424,397	360,153	453,269	238,140	215,129	25,114	13,614	11,500

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per. 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1908	53,094	27,827	25,267	44·54	83,458	41,310	42,148	70·02
1909	47,148	24,405	22,743	29·55	48,666	25,446	23,220	40·83
1910	60,059	31,283	28,776	50·39	45,493	23,693	21,800	38·17
1911	60,319	31,307	29,012	50·61	58,480	29,423	29,057	49·06
1912	65,695	34,159	31,536	52·02	33,548	17,440	16,108	26·56

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908	6,237	321	2,196	3,311	70,523	870
1909	1,903	383	1,127	7	44,593	653
1910	2,015	1,630	673	6	40,613	556
1911	4,108	8,921	323	46	44,148	934
1912	33,548	1,127	57	43	29,248	479

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, for 1316-17 Fasli.*

Parganas and tahsils.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moradabad ..	201,068	24 694	31.058	13,795	..	6,210	..	7,585	131,518	145,313	36,067
Thakurdwara ..	153,713	15,916	29.127	9,984	..	5,695	..	2,492	98,686	108,670	22,911
Bilari.. ..	213,070	12,690	18,812	18,120	..	15,090	..	3,030	163,448	181,568	14,175
Sambhal ..	300,034	15,074	24,545	13,598	..	12,087	..	1,511	246,820	260,418	15,459
Amroha ..	245,411	15.950	31,169	11,018	..	9.523	..	1,495	187,274	198,292	14,540
Hasanpur ..	358,979	28,737	12,035	8,062	..	7,822	..	240	210,145	218,207	24,442
Total ..	1,472,275	113,061	246,746	94,577	..	26,624	..	18,153	1,037,891	1,112,468	127,594

Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, for 1317-18 Fasli.

Parganas and tahsils.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable	Irrigated Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Dry.	Total.	Double cropped.
Moradabad ..	201,101	28,671	28,994	5,890	1	2,743	..	3,146	137,546	143,436	44,640
Thakurdwara ..	153,724	17,445	30.226	4,971	..	2,459	..	2,512	101,082	106,053	30,776
Bilari.. ..	213,016	12,826	17,796	14,349	..	11,203	..	3,146	168,045	182,394	13,494
Sambhal ..	300.034	15,105	23,518	13,305	..	10 914	..	2,391	248,043	261,348	14,350
Amroha ..	245,492	16,274	30,134	10,067	..	9,056	..	1,011	189,017	199,084	15,642
Hasanpur ..	357,935	29,639	115,794	7,910	..	7,669	..	241	204,592	212,502	20,580
Total ..	1,471,302	119,960	246,525	56,492	1	44,044	..	12,447	1,048,325	1,104,817	139,482

Table V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation for* 1318-19 *Fasli.*

Parganas and tahsils.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moradabad ..	201,011	26,585	34,190	3,843	1	2,620	..	1,222	136,393	140,236	34,170
Thakurdwara ..	153,744	17,794	34,508	2,739	..	2,234	..	305	98,703	101,442	20,395
Bilari ..	213,016	12,933	19,107	8,526	..	7,887	..	639	172,450	180,976	21,010
Amroha ..	245 454	16,067	33 427	9,698	..	8,953	..	745	186,262	195,960	21,321
Sambhal ..	300 034	15,418	25,914	8,040	..	7,246	..	794	250,662	258,702	24,187
Hasanpur ..	358,043	29,419	121,905	8,198	..	7,958	..	240	198,521	206,719	23,056
Total ..	1,471,302	118,216	269,051	41,044	1	36,898	..	4,145	1,042,991	1,081,035	144,139
Statistics of cultivation and irrigation for 1319-20 *Fasli.*											
Moradabad ..	201,008	27,735	28,736	12,731	192	4,451	..	8,091	131,803	144,537	48,659
Thakurdwara ..	153,777	17,218	29,552	7,185	..	3,426	..	3,759	99,822	107,007	31,249
Bilari ..	213,030	12,790	17,168	16,059	..	12,797	..	3,262	167,013	183,072	22,165
Sambhal ..	300,034	15 028	20,329	14,557	..	12,079	..	2 478	250,120	264,677	18,555
Amroha ..	245,457	16,100	29,079	12,655	..	10,770	..	1,885	187,623	200,278	24,693
Hasanpur ..	355,599	29,092	108,876	10,994	..	10,333	..	661	206,137	217,631	20,908
Total ..	1,468,905	117,963	233,740	74,184	192	53,856	..	20,136	1,043,018	1,117,202	166,229

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Moradabad.*

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Moradabad.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.	Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 .. } 1314 .. }	..	..	..	..	Not available—being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1315 ..	59,051	28,062	11,786	4,190	2,046	8,825	102,593	46,009	15,204	11,906	8,150	5,935	6,738
1316 ..	69,941	35,787	13,283	3,994	3,630	8,001	101,025	42,512	13,302	12,640	9,284	3,838	6,096
1317 ..	87,421	43,076	13,828	4,429	11,088	9,240	92,745	37,197	16,134	12,612	6,234	7,890	5,730
1318 ..	100,522	48,478	16,047	3,778	15,320	10,775	86,151	33,991	14,004	11,176	4,999	7,205	9,072
1319 ..	101,585	48,152	16,440	4,074	14,236	11,476	66,982	14.848	19,543	3,141	6,303	3,761	6,843
1320 ..	94,285	46,326	15,742	3,764	16,621	6,579	93,858	4,110	13,237	3,035	7,281	7,472	6,160

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Thakurdwara.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Barley and gram	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.	Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 ..	..	..	..	..	Not available —being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1314 ..													
1315 ..	34,136	15,468	12,433	1,624	535	2,679	78,438	45,497	3,778	2,873	9,702	4,871	6,133
1316 ..	44,728	25,916	11,292	2,049	1,714	2,229	78,436	45,460	3,870	2,715	7,457	7,661	5,433
1317 ..	57,515	30,405	10,679	2,330	8,104	2,571	57,011	40,473	4,618	3,156	8,033	7,159	5,282
1318 ..	69,731	33,081	13,272	2,236	13,378	4,430	66,822	35,208	4,895	2,703	6,560	5,763	7,179
1319 ..	74,119	33,930	14,078	2,713	14,688	6,031	41,639	11,920	6,505	76	7,025	3,188	6,767
1320 ..	60,730	30,460	11,683	2,156	12,035	2,539	74,001	44,470	2,309	48	8,864	5,209	6,020

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Bilari.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.	Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 .. } 1314 .. }	..	..	..	..	Not available—being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1315 ..	194,778	50,669	8,838	8,964	2,332	5,004	106,151	14,108	39,023	22,603	8,225	1,714	14,575
1316 ..	80,869	51,388	9,425	8,835	5,593	3,917	108,432	11,626	31,102	30,307	8,889	2,475	17,155
1317 ..	92,922	56,583	10,190	8,693	10,309	4,654	102,207	10,788	33,337	25,462	7,245	2,995	16,446
1318 ..	93,116	59,041	10,874	6,995	8,185	5,858	102,047	5,521	29,871	27,636	7,077	1,565	26,201
1319 ..	109,823	66,884	11,801	8,458	10,836	9,211	89,644	3,891	43,383	7,030	7,687	826	12,218
1320 ..	99,088	65,238	9,257	8,846	8,960	4,794	14,530	11,224	39,686	13,986	7,157	4,184	7,602

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sambhal.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.	Cotton. alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 .. } 1314 .. }	..	..	..	..	Not available—being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1315 ..	101,591	56,073	17,213	21,272	473	3,799	149,894	8,378	63,995	27,701	7,451	5,525	21,076
1316 ..	116,075	65,185	23,234	19,525	3,082	3,306	150,284	6,557	65,215	29,832	7,502	7,224	19,046
1317 ..	126,184	69,567	22,882	18,138	9,346	3,762	148,200	6,429	62,352	27,375	6,674	6,594	20,680
1318 ..	129,954	75,658	25,657	15,024	5,936	4,595	144,116	3,164	59,582	27,719	5,157	3,486	31,262
1319 ..	153,393	86,640	26,371	21,501	8,225	9,112	174,729	1,116	76,230	5,083	5,100	1,258	3,871
1320 ..	133,220	79,497	23,884	19,294	6,313	3,033	146,230	5,795	72,679	11,854	4,937	5,808	14,756

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Amroha.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat alone.	Rabi. Wheat mixed.	Rabi. Barley alone.	Rabi. Gram alone.	Rabi. Barley and gram.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Bajra alone and mixed.	Kharif. Juar alone and mixed.	Kharif. Sugar-cane.	Kharif. Maize.	Kharif. Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 .. } 1314 .. }	..	..	..	..	Not available—being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1315 ..	77,933	40,297	16,459	12,184	332	1,198	112,386	20,773	21,658	23,229	11,943	2,050	9,025
1316 ..	89,913	49,807	23,109	13,545	1,846	763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1317 ..	101,910	52,028	21,935	14,142	10,882	1,196	110,248	17,318	27,358	22,443	10,351	3,479	8,836
1318 ..	105,389	55,439	2,228	12,159	11,891	1,870	105,430	13,265	29,176	21,979	9,573	2,024	12,531
1319 ..	119,532	59,140	23,854	17,725	14,906	4,583	92,561	7,911	28,666	4,418	10,728	1,385	6,444
1320 ..	108,515	57,040	19,475	13,817	14,390	1,733	113,063	19,937	27,995	4,003	11,766	2,291	9,755

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Hasanpur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Barley and gram.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Juar alone and mixed.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.	Cotton alone and mixed.
Fasli.													
1313 .. } 1314 .. }	..	..	..	..	Not available—being the settlement year.					..	..	..	..
1315 ..	71,572	17,955	14,556	25,128	54	3,223	119,707	6,967	25,397	16,512	12,781	11,285	9,723
1316 ..	115,366	35,121	31,627	40,445	3,967	2,220	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1317 ..	119,763	42,426	33,133	33,023	7,388	3,359	119,553	8,361	35,410	14,813	9,694	12,553	6,745
1318 ..	126,377	49,238	34,814	29,437	4,590	4,764	105,708	4,350	37,777	14,651	9,126	7,430	9,097
1319 ..	133,205	52,055	35,423	32,438	5,204	2,405	91,117	2,126	33,351	1,144	18,079	3,796	1,855
1320 ..	120,136	49,508	30,617	33,519	2,983	2,838	113,355	4,922	40,030	833	12,202	8,523	7,910

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of —												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dakaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1909 ..	50	53	18	2	87	10	168	47	42	149	70	74	12	16
1910 ..	70	22	58	4	66	14	144	27	39	136	108	92	7	30
1911 ..	73	30	63	7	74	15	197	13	31	135	87	69	5	44
1912 ..	60	28	83	4	40	13	139	15	46	97	131	152	2	26

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1909	2,129	..	883	1,333	305	1,028
1910	2,015	..	861	1,313	332	981
1911	2,298	..	1,064	1,591	405	1,186
1912	2,589	..	1,061	1,504	423	1,081

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year 1315 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.		Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
						Cultivated.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Moradabad ..	1316 ..	Chaupula and Mughalpur ..	2,96,677	34,037	3,00,714	2 1 2	1 7 11
	1317 ..		2,96,318	38,869	3,35,187	2 5 4	1 10 8
	1318 ..		2,95,941	33,823	3,29,764	2 5 7	1 10 3
	1319 ..		2,95,322	33,755	3,29,077	2 0 0	1 10 2
Thakurdwara ..	1316 ..	Islampur, Bahru, Seohara and Mughalpur.	2,05,831	22,208	2,28,039	2 1 0	1 7 8
	1317 ..		2,05,822	21,923	2,27,745	2 2 4	1 7 8
	1318 ..		2,05,802	21,921	2,27,723	2 3 11	1 7 8
	1319 ..		2,05,379	21,879	2,27,258	2 1 11	1 7 7
Bilari	1316 ..	Deora, Narauli, Kundarkhi and Sahaspur.	4,22,126	44,036	4,66,162	2 9 0	2 3 0
	1317 ..		4,18,294	44,012	4,62,306	2 8 6	2 2 8
	1318 ..		4,22,115	44,011	4,66,126	2 9 2	2 3 0
	1319 ..		4,22,115	44,011	4,66,126	2 8 8	2 3 0
Sambhal	1316 ..	Sambhal, Haveli, Sambhal Sirsi and Majhaula.	4,22,897	45,943	4,68,640	1 12 9	1 8 11
	1317 ..		4,22,893	45,615	4,68,508	1 12 8	1 8 11
	1318 ..		4,22,898	45,615	4,68,513	1 12 11	1 7 11
	1319 ..		4,22,898	45,615	4,68,513	1 12 3	1 7 11

TABLE X—(concluded).—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1315 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.		Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
						Cultivated.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amroha ..	.. 1316 ..	Amroha, Rajabpar, Islampur, Bahru and Seohara.	1,34,061	28,625	1,62,685	0 13 1	0 10 7
	1317 ..		1,63,018	39,834	2,02,852	1 0 3	0 13 2
	1318 ..		1,63,018	39,834	2,02,852	1 0 6	0 13 2
	1319 ..		1,63,018	39,834	2,02,852	1 2 2	0 13 2
Hasanpur ..	.. 1316 ..	Azampur, Bachhraon, Islampur Durga, (Kachh or Tigri) Dhaka, Ujhari and Dhabarsi.	1,95,067	21,668	2,16,735	0 15 10	0 9 7
	1317 ..		2,17,573	25,087	2,42,660	1 3 2	0 10 10
	1318 ..		2,17,573	25,087	2,42,660	1 2 9	0 10 10
	1319 ..		2,16,995	25,029	2,42,024	1 1 9	0 10 10
Total ..	.. 1316 ..	..	16,76,659	1,96,317	18,72,976	1 10 11	1 4 4
	1317 ..		17,23,918	2,15,340	19,39,258	1 12 1	1 5 1
	1318 ..		17,27,347	2,10,291	19,37,638	1 12 3	1 5 0
	1319 ..		17,25,727	2,10,123	19,35,850	1 11 8	1 5 1

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tari and Sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total Charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— Ganja.	Charas.	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirits.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1908-09	1,509	1,03,762	30,316	112	33,821	..	31 19	31,357	47 3	1,70,602	4,382	885	284	264	75	52	33
1909-10	1,653	1,27,958	37,885	196	35,429	..	36 30	34,027	42 39	1,99,282	6,501	1,091	297	285	63	50	29
1910-11	1,830	1,54,522	45,792	136	35,285	..	36 21	41,941	43 2	2,33,847	6,746	1,315	296	352	63	52	30
1911-12	1,213	1,67,055	46,291	48	40,902	..	38 35	48,211	44 2	2,57,524	7,881	1,414	343	405	63 {	50 2	29 3
1912-13	2,094	1,89,455	45,341	16	47,522	..	36 21	50,172	44 17	2,89,385	8,671	1,520	377	398	60 {	46 2	29 2

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	98,242	3,66,658	4,64,900	14,537
1909-10	1,06,658	4,02,872	5 09,530	16 945
1910-11	91,998	4 42,630	5,34,628	16,309
1911-12	1,23,043	4 22,454	5,45,497	13,004
1912-13	1,36,664	2,38,236	5,74,900	14,118

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses. sees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly success-ful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1908-09	46,130	..	..	..	..	603	16,421	240	26,972	1,535	200	185
1909-10	50,118	..	..	..	..	705	19,347	255	29,777	179	355	222
1910-11	52,005	..	..	..	..	652	17,911	290	33,358	34	233	179
1911-12	58,386	..	..	..	..	665	18,258	323	39,117	181	312	273
1912-13	70 805	..	..	..	..	765	20,777	383	45,954	2,481	711	450

TABLE XIV.—*Income-Tax for city, Part IV only.*

Year.	City of Moradabad.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees	Tax
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10	141	4,339	96	11,649
1910-11	155	4,442	102	12,051
1911-12	158	4,579	106	12,794
1912-13	238	6,128	139	18,467

TABLE XIV—(continued).—*Income-Tax by tahsils, Part IV only.*

Year.	Tahsil Moradabad.				Tahsil Thakurdwara.			
	Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 ..	44	1,197	10	1,082	22	585	9	2,010
1910-11 ..	44	1,215	10	1,352	23	614	9	2,175
1911-12 ..	37	968	8	935	26	658	9	2,085
1912-13 ..	33	1,087	19	1,190	19	573	11	2,095

TABLE XIV—(continued).—*Income-Tax by tahsils, Part IV only.*

Year.	Tahsil Bilari.				Tahsil Sambhal.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 ..	148	4,061	77	9,522	165	4,428	34	2,924
1910-11 ..	132	3,547	81	9,425	142	3,817	42	3,561
1911-12 ..	151	4,040	108	14,189	144	3,827	38	3,226
1912-13 ..	157	4,254	103	13,779	154	4,179	43	3,966

TABLE XIV—(concluded).—*Income-Tax by tahsils, Part IV only.*

Year.	Tahsil Amroha.				Tahsil Hasanpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000		Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 ..	74	1,887	23	2,567	89	2,416	14	1,686
1910-11 ..	72	1,895	27	3,079	84	2,381	19	1,715
1911-12 ..	66	1,782	32	3,472	85	2,4[illegible]0	23	2,478
1912-13 ..	67	1,785	33	3,884	91	2,631	29	2,550

TABLE XV.—*District Boards.*

Year.		Receipts.								Expenditure.								
		Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total Expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General Administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	..	27,122	8,922	1,238	124	11,756	16,326	10,726	2,58,878	..	5,330	95,373	27,551	4,704	401	1,20,129	3,295	2,095
1909-10	..	31,757	9 307	4,080	167	35,434	16,125	14,233	2,25,057	..	5,155	90,667	25,670	4,509	629	92,079	3,851	2,497
1910-11	..	22,454	12,463	2,307	197	6,821	17,878	13,944	2,11,564	..	4,980	65,659	28,251	5,936	1	1,00,403	4,044	2,290
1911-12	..	25,798	14,894	2,822	242	4,914	18,109	12,831	2,01,961	721	4,983	63,116	32,749	1,185	..	93,689	4,207	1,311
1912-13	..	21,111	11,448	5,748	222	20,230	13,705	13,426	2,17,761	..	4,721	65,944	33,736	8,594	1,788	96,879	4,299	1,800

XVI. *Municipality of Moradabad.*

TABLE XVI—*Municipality of Moradabad.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.										
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1 ..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 ..	93,362	..	1,086	6,339	78,000	35,506	2,14,293	13,971	22,198	42,696	744	38,346	4,953	20,905	7,033	31,267	1,82,113
1909-10 ..	98,647	..	2,398	7,435	93,000	25,674	2,27,154	13,419	20,815	1,51,643	29	36,750	5,349	20,692	7,617	21,680	2,77,994
1910-11 ..	1,05,844	..	2,306	6,912	2,39,000	22,811	3,76,873	13,913	13,781	1,60,367	604	38,100	5,087	15,263	6,950	36,152	2,90,217
1911-12 ..	1,05,482	..	3,295	5,244	295	70,590	1,84,906	15,041	11,459	1,49,326	179	39,681	5,212	21,208	6,695	46,404	2,95,205
1912-13 ..	1,45,995	..	4,102	6,921	..	64,625	2,21,643	18,800	..	43,303	240	40,680	5,118	17,792	7,075	92,710	2,25,718

TABLE XVI—(continued).—*Municipality of Chandausi.*

Income.							Expenditure.									
									Water supply and drainage.							
Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Capital.	Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
31,648	..	1,129	1,638	..	6,954	41,369	7,309	8,069	..	2,762	11,030	2,105	4,285	3,067	15,713	54,340
35,583	..	2,125	1,821	..	6,360	45,889	6,976	6,075	..	417	9,255	1,948	3,370	3,156	12,488	43,685
37,893	..	2,374	2,106	..	6,155	48,528	7,541	3,833	..	3,341	9,567	1,689	4,011	3,697	11,003	44,682
35,026	..	2,014	2,270	..	6,644	45,954	7,893	4,980	..	2,009	13,749	1,458	6,048	3,624	12,606	52,367
37,744	..	2,446	2,149	..	5,659	47,998	7,783	4,012	..	2,254	9,450	1,680	7,276	3,670	11,326	47,451

TABLE XVI—(continued).—*Municipality of Amroha.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 ..	29,186	..	564	59	..	2,835	32,644	6,910	4,479	..	1,621	9,329	1,550	2,576	3,253	2,209	31,927
1909-10 ..	31,332	..	1,172	113	..	2,527	35,144	6,762	5,688	1,315	716	9,451	1,440	1,916	5,305	2,495	33,088
1910-11 ..	34,269	..	1,199	229	..	2,958	38,655	6,804	6,386	1,567	206	9,870	1,439	2,789	2,186	2,368	33,615
1911-12 ..	32,042	..	1,171	172	..	2,890	36,275	7,046	6,126	433	795	11,443	1,442	4,377	2,264	3,901	37,827
1912-13 ..	35,175	..	817	330	..	2,965	39,287	6,686	5,489	344	..	4,483	1,459	7,187	2,300	2,654	35,602

TABLE XVI—(continued).—*Municipality of Sambhal.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 ..	28,312	..	2,190	521	..	2,747	33,770	5,241	5,435	174	..	8,303	1,065	7,531	3,510	5,647	36,906
1909-10 ..	32,960	..	2,500	531	..	2,847	38,838	5,216	4,712	419	..	8,513	1,065	9,641	3,939	4,076	37,581
1910-11 ..	36,844	..	1,982	738	..	3,259	42,823	5,965	4,761	210	..	9,617	1,049	7,542	4,171	6,084	39,399
1911-12 ..	34,067	..	1,715	695	..	3,923	40,400	7,405	4,582	..	..	11,584	1,081	8,002	4,082	5,957	43,293
1912-13 ..	43,515	..	2,064	1,007	..	3,832	50,418	6,439	4,057	208	..	9,127	1,298	8,970	4,127	11,493	45,719

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1909.

Name of Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moradabad ..	4	13	164	..	4	82	12
Sambhal ..	2	7	78	..	..	123	8
Amroha ..	2	7	82	..	..	161	..
Chandausi ..	2	5	56	..	..	141	6
Bahjoi	2	1	12	..	..	133	2
Hasanpur ..	2	1	12	..	15	113	4
Thakurdwara ..	2	1	13	..	11	116	..
Chhajlait ..	2	2	13	..	12	140	4
Manpore ..	2	2	15	..	6	118	6
Mainather ..	2	1	12	..	9	142	12
Rehra	2	1	12	..	..	96	4
Tigri	2	1	14	..	..	77	12
Didauli	2	1	12	..	..	126	10
Dilari	2	1	12	..	..	147	..
Bilari	2	1	14	..	16	159	2
Asmauli ..	1	1	12	..	..	136	4
Bachraon ..	2	1	12	..	19	100	2
Mondha	2	1	12	..	..	118	4
Civil Reserve ..	6	19	129	..	..	..	..
Armed Police ..	1	19	129	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44	86	815	..	92	2,228	92

TABLE XVII—(continued).—*Distribution of Police for* 1910.

Name of Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moradabad ..	4	13	164	..	4	82	12
Mundha.. ..	2	1	12	..	..	118	4
Manpur.. ..	2	2	15	..	6	118	6
Sambhal ..	2	7	78	..	..	123	8
Asmauli ..	1	1	12	..	..	136	4
Bahjoi	2	1	12	..	..	133	2
Amroha.. ..	2	7	82	..	..	161	..
Didauli	2	1	12	..	..	126	10
Chhajlait ..	2	1	13	..	12	133	4
Hasanpur ..	2	1	12	..	15	113	4
Tigri	2	1	14	..	..	77	12
Rehra	2	1	12	..	..	96	4
Bachraon ..	2	1	12	..	19	100	2
Bilari	2	1	14	..	16	160	2
Chandausi ..	2	5	56	..	..	141	6
Mainather ..	2	1	12	..	9	141	12
Thakurdwara ..	2	1	13	..	11	116	..
Dilari	2	1	12	..	..	147	..
Civil Reserve ..	6	19	129	..	..	..	..
Armed Police ..	1	19	129	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44	85	815	..	92	2,221	92

TABLE XVII.—(continued).—*Distribution of Police for* 1911.

Name of Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moradabad ..	4	13	163	..	4	88	12
Moudha .	2	1	12	..	..	127	4
Manpore ..	2	2	15	..	6	131	6
Sambbal ..	2	7	78	..	..	128	8
Asmauli ..	2	1	12	..	..	134	4
Bahjoi	2	1	12	..	..	136	2
Amroha.. ..	2	7	82	..	..	158	..
Didauli	2	1	12	..	..	122	10
Chajlait.. ..	2	1	13	..	12	148	4
Hasanpur ..	2	1	12	..	15	108	4
Tigri	2	1	14	..	..	76	12
Rehra	2	1	12	..	..	92	4
Bachraon ..	2	1	12	..	19	91	2
Bilari	2	1	13	..	16	163	2
Chandausi ..	2	5	56	..	..	148	6
Mainather ..	2	1	12	..	9	154	12
Thakurdwara ..	2	1	13	..	11	120	..
Dilari	2	1	12	..	..	150	..
Civil Reserve ..	10	20	151	..	..	..	..
Armed Police ..	1	19	130	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49	83	836	..	92	2,274	92

TABLE XVII.—(concluded).—*Distribution of Police for* 1912.

Name of Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.		Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
					Jdr.	Chk.		
Moradabad ..	4	13	163	..	1	3	88	12
Moudha.. ..	2	1	12	..	..		126	4
Manpur.. ..	2	2	15	..	1	5	131	6
Thakurdwara ..	2	1	13	..	1	10	120	..
Dilari	2	1	12	..	..		150	..
Bilari	2	1	13	..	2	14	163	2
Chandausi ..	2	5	56	..	..		148	6
Mainather ..	2	1	12	12	1	8	154	12
Sambhal ..	2	7	82	..	..		129	8
Asmauli ..	2	1	12	..	..		134	4
Amroha ..	2	7	82	..	..		158	..
Bahjoi	2	1	12	..	..		136	2
Dedauli.. ..	2	1	12	..	..		122	10
Chajlait ..	2	1	13	..	1	11	148	4
Hasanpur ..	2	1	12	..	2	13	108	4
Bachhraon ..	2	1	12	..	2	17	91	2
Tigri	2	1	14	..	..		76	12
Rehra	2	1	12	..	..		92	4
Civil Reserve ..	10	20	151	..	..		..	..
Armed Police ..	1	19	129	..	..		..	..
Total ..	49	86	839	..	11	81	2,273	92

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
1909-10 ..	255	13,377	1,462	17	2,891	..	238	10,486	1,462
1190-11 ..	251	14,163	1,664	17	2,785	..	234	11,378	1,664
1911-12 ..	267	15,362	2,766	17	2,945	17	250	12,417	1,849

LIST OF SCHOOLS.

Name of tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendence. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Moradabad.	Moradabad ..	Secondary School	156	216	161	151
	Kathghar ..	Upper Primary School.	172	138	78	82
	Pagbara	Ditto ..	60	67	46	63
	Mugalpur	Ditto ..	88	121	97	112
	Bhojpur	Ditto ..	35	50	45	45
	Sarkara Khas ..	Ditto ..	72	120	80	64
	Moondha	Ditto ..	33	45	36	52
	Pipalsana ..	Ditto ..	47	69	51	62
	Gataura	Ditto ..	37	40	44	48
	Darhal	Ditto ..	47	108	71	64
	Udmanwala ..	Ditto ..	25	L.P.24	8	13
	Moradabad Kanungoyan.	Ditto ..	64	118	67	61
	Rustampur ..	Lower Primary School.	18	32	27	23
	Macharya	Ditto ..	24	32	24	26
	Deolari	Ditto ..	12	25	21	closed
	Pipli Nayak ..	Ditto ..	22	closed	closed	do.
	Birpur	Ditto ..	15	do.	do.	do.
	Reondha	Ditto ..	22	32	21	26
	Nimar	Ditto ..	17	closed	closed	closed
	Bijna	Ditto ..	8	do.	do.	do.
	Moradabad, mohalla Bhatti.	Ditto ..	L.G.76	L.P.112	86	89
	Moradabad, Amroha Darwaza.	Ditto ..	26	56	38	43
	Moradabad, Muhallaganj.	Ditto ..	61	93	51	53
	Moradabad, muhalla Mughalpara.	Ditto ..	34	47	33	closed
	Moradabad, muhalla Moti Bagh.	Ditto ..	66	102	88	116
	Hirde Nazirpur ..	Ditto ..	13	18	29	25
	Disraraipur ..	Ditto ..	21			
	Bisahat	Aided D. B. L. Primary.	18	closed	closed	closed
	Paipatpur ..	Ditto ..	18	34	27	18
	Ranyan Ther ..	Ditto ..	21	20	16	closed
	Bithaoli	Ditto ..	17	closed	closed	do.
	Chandpur	Ditto ..	30	25	do.	do.
	Muhalla Jilál Moradabad.	Lower Primary Municipal Board.	28	30	32	do.
	Muhalla Raiti, Moradabad.	Ditto ..	44	31	40	35
	Muhalla Bhatti, Moradabad.	Ditto ..	34	44	30	28
	Arya Patshala, Moradabad.	Ditto ..	29	66	47	47
	Badshahi Masjid ..	Ditto ..	207	259	217	204

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(*continued*).

Name of tahsil.	Locality.	Class of schools.	Average of attendance. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Moradabad—(*concld.*).	Moradabad ..	Government High School. ..	400	390	420	415
	Do. Bishop Parker Memorial.	High School ..	350	380	326	250
	Chab Nirgan ..	Lower Primary Aided Municipal Board.	151	161	135	147
	Pirgaib	Ditto ..	39	66	40	27
	Sarkra Khas ..	Girls D. B. School	29	26	18	16
	Pagbara	Aided Girls School	17	14	closed	closed.
	Chauki Hasan Khan muhalla.	Aided Municipal Board.	16	closed	do.	do.
Bilari.	Chandausi ..	Secondary School	68	48	56	64
	Seondara ..	Upper Primary School.	34	60	41	57
	Bilari	Ditto ..	78	92	62	67
	Kundarkhi ..	Ditto ..	69	125	69	101
	Narauli	Ditto ..	55	66	48	65
	Mahmudpur ..	Ditto ..	30	46	29	31
	Kaithal	Ditto ..	21	L.P.24	20	U.P.34
	Sarthal	Ditto ..	32	40	31	30
	Jargaon	Ditto ..	28	55	45	55
	Jarai	Lower Primary School.	23	22	15	21
	Haryana	Ditto ..	14	30	29	24
	Ratanpur Kalan ..	Ditto ..	20	35	28	29
	Chhaora	Ditto ..	19	28	24	26
	Sahespur	Ditto ..	17	32	23	27
	Narianpur.. ..	Ditto ..	18	32	16	22
	Ratanpur Khurd ..	Ditto ..	21	25	26	26
	Guaraoo	Ditto ..	10	33	25	19
	Nasebi Rasulpur ..	Ditto ..	15	30	27	24
	Sanai	Ditto ..	12	closed	closed	closed.
	Gursari	Ditto ..	19	25	18	17
	Rahali	Ditto ..	12	26	closed	closed.
	Budh Nagar Khandua.	Ditto ..	32	closed	do.	33
	Chandausi No. I ..	Ditto ..	45	58	67	74
	Do. II ..	Ditto ..	23	26	43	66
	Jaitwara	Lower Primary Aided School.	17	25	18	closed.
	Pipli Akroli ..	Ditto ..	17	21	closed	28
	Hathipur Chittu ..	Ditto ..	14	closed	do.	closed.
	Khitabpur ..	Ditto ..	22	21	16	do.
	Chandausi Narain Dass	Lower Primary Municipal Board.	26	42	46	48
	Do. Lila Dhar ..	Ditto ..	33	33	16	35
	Do. Lachmi Narian.	Ditto ..	44	70	42	45
	Do. Shankar Dial	Ditto ..	21	38	41	58
	Do. Muhammad Munir Khan.	Ditto ..	18	29	25	30
	Chandausi ..	Training class ..	5	5	6	6

LIST OF SCHOOLS—*(continued).*

Name of tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendance. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Bilari—(concld.).	Naruli	District Board Girls School.	28	closed	closed	closed.
	Chandausi ..	Shiam Sundar Memorial High School.	..	106	196	262
	Chaora	District Board Aided Girls School.	11	closed	closed	closed.
	Chandausi Miranwala	Municipal Board Girls School.	31	47	32	22
	Do. Kalawati ..	Ditto ..	21	31	U.P.22	19
Hasanpur.	Hasanpur	Secondary School	64	109	86	89
	Dhanora	Upper Primary School.	76	100	91	98
	Bachhraon ..	Ditto ..	103	151	119	123
	Said Nagli ..	Ditto ..	59	86	66	71
	Parara	Ditto ..	88	50	40	45
	Ujhari	Ditto ..	70	79	68	84
	Gajraula	Ditto ..	22	L.P.30	L.P.28	31
	Chucholla	Ditto ..	35	52	44	32
	Dhebarsi	Ditto ..	32	52	36	46
	Jaitoli	Lower Primary School.	16	closed	closed	closed.
	Tigri	Ditto ..	20	31	27	32
	Dhakka	Ditto ..	26	50	U.P.43	U.P.61
	Bijora	Ditto ..	15	20	17	19
	Kunder Khi ..	Ditto ..	22	27	24	25
	Rehra	Ditto ..	18	28	20	23
	Bartora	Ditto ..	14	25	13	21
	Phunderi	Ditto ..	19	18	18	21
	Taroli	Ditto ..	24	25	closed	closed.
	Sihali	Ditto ..	16	18	23	31
	Hasanpur	Ditto ..	8[illegible]	101	92	113
	Mudia Khera ..	District Board Aided School.	14	closed	closed	closed.
	Bansli	Ditto ..	17	do.	do.	do.
	Rehrai	Ditto ..	17	24	do.	do.
	Peli	Ditto ..	17	closed	do.	19
	Mobarka patti ..	Ditto ..	17	do.	do.	closed.
	Piploti Khurd ..	Ditto ..	16	18	11	do.
	Mahesra	Ditto ..	22	22	closed	do.
	Hasanpur	District Board Aided Girls School.	20	30	26	27
	Dhanora	Ditto ..	13	30	20	19
	Said Nagli.. ..	Ditto ..	16	21	15	28
	Gajraula	Ditto ..	14	closed	closed	closed
	Bachhraon ..	Ditto ..	14	16	16	18
	Dhakka	Ditto ..	16	15	14	closed.

LIST OF SCHOOLS—*(continued)*.

Name of tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendance.			
			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Sambhal.	Sambhal ..	Secondary School	159	210	172	153
	Pamánsá ..	Upper Primary School.	39	74	67	64
	Chandhari Sarai	Ditto	61	86	66	68
	Rajpur ..	Ditto	22	38	L.P.31	L.P.32
	Harthala ..	Ditto	80	42	53	60
	Behjoi ..	Ditto	47	83	65	53
	Darapur ..	Upper Primary School.	17	closed	closed	closed
	Sirsi ..	Ditto	71	121	71	77
	Rustompur Nioli	Ditto	43	50	40	44
	Sarai Tarin	Ditto	87	125	98	76
	Majhola ..	Ditto	25	56	30	20
	Ainahali ..	Lower Primary School.	17	22	16	27
	Dhadal ..	Ditto	14	30	30	26
	Gohat ..	Ditto	15	closed	closed	closed
	Man Khather	Ditto	19	31	23	25
	Rampura ..	Ditto	16	31	16	22
	Kishauli ..	Ditto	18	closed	closed	closed
	Khaspura ..	Ditto	16	34	27	27
	Sandhan ..	Ditto	21	30	23	23
	Chachera ..	Ditto	15	24	closed	closed
	Bakuala ..	Ditto	17	26	26	25
	Lakhori ..	Ditto	14	closed	closed	closed
	Alipur Buzurg	Ditto	11	30	22	22
	Hayat Nagar	Ditto	33	42	32	33
	Sambhal, muhalla Kot.	Ditto	165	170	145	108
	Sambhal, muhalla Mian Sarai.	Ditto	44	41	30	52
	Sambhal Timar Das Sarai.	Ditto	41	53	53	53
	Nagalia Ballu	Ditto	16	21	13	28
	Singlepur ..	Ditto	15	20	23	24
	Sambhal, muhalla Dipa Sarai.	Ditto	24	22	44	32
	Satupura ..	Ditto	24	28	22	32
	Mamai ..	Ditto	14	19	26	22
	Mirion Sarai	Lower Primary Aided District Board School.	16	22	closed	28
	Mohammadpur	Ditto	12	closed	do.	closed
	Ruknudin Sarai	Ditto	12	20	15	do.
	Chokoni ..	Ditto	11	10	closed	do.
	Bilalpat ..	Ditto	13	closed	do.	do.
	Malehtha ..	Ditto	13	do.	do.	do.
	Thatai ..	Ditto	8	do.	do.	do.
	Ashraful Makatib	Lower Primary Aided D. B. School.	23	32	30	25

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(*continued*).

Name of tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendance. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Sambhal—(*concluded*).	Hiteshni Patshala, Sambhal.	Lower Primary aided Municipal Board School.	22	35	24	19
	Hatim Sarai ..	Ditto ..	11	28	19	43
	Bhura Begampur ..	Lower Primary Court of Wards.	18	14	closed	closed
	Sirsi	Aided District Board Girls School.	13		do.	do.
	Hayat Nagar ..	Ditto ..	19	26	21	20
	Bahjoi	Ditto ..	12	29	closed	closed.
	Sarai Tarin ..	Municipal Board Girls School.	24	33	17	U P.26
	Kot	Ditto ..	17	40	31	20
	Arya Samaj ..	Ditto ..	20	closed	closed	closed.
	Mohammad Khan Sarai.	Ditto ..	18	do.	do.	do.
	Sambhal Khas ..	Model Girls School	..	..	44	U.P.44
Amroha.	Amroha	Secondary School	71	124	83	87
	Kanth	Ditto ..	56	92	57	44
	Amroha	Upper Primary Amroha School.	121	173	140	163
	Salimpur Gadhi ..	Upper Primary School.	55	80	47	43
	Fatehpur Bishnoi ..	Ditto ..	34	60	46	42
	Naugawan Sadat ..	Ditto ..	70	85	77	79
	Patai	Ditto ..	22	38	31	47
	Rajabpur ..	Ditto ..	57	80	61	61
	Jamna	Ditto ..	41	71	53	47
	Umari	Ditto ..	56	58	50	60
	Sarkrakamal ..	Ditto ..	29	43	38	47
	Gajesthal ..	Lower Primary School.	18	20	23	32
	Kanral	Ditto ..	16	closed	closed	closed Aided. D. B.
	Nawada Haburan ..	Ditto ..	17	28	13	U P.1
	Kuri Ramana ..	Ditto ..	21	49	37	29
	Kanth No. I ..	Ditto ..	77	135	93	114
	Kanth No. II ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	39
	Katra Guhlam Ali ..	Ditto ..	104	160	120	125
	Kot Amroha ..	Ditto ..	33	47	39	50
	Bhikanpur Chhajlet ..	Ditto ..	26	closed	closed	closed
	Mundha Khera ..	Ditto ..	16	12	do.	do.
	Rasulpur	District Board Aided Lower Primary School.	7	closed	do.	do.
	Narainpur ..	Ditto ..	18	do.	do.	do.
	Sarkri Aziz ..	Ditto ..	32	43	32	38
	Naurayan.. ..	Ditto ..	11	closed	closed	closed.

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(*continued*).

Name of Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendance. 1909	1910	1911.	1912.
Amroha.—(*concluded*).	Mundha Aima ..	Distiict Board Aided Lower Primary School.	14	closed	closed	closed.
	Kail Bakri ..	Ditto ..	12	20	14	18
	Birampur ..	Ditto ..	8	6	closed	closed.
	Papsara	Ditto ..	16	25	16	19
	Syed-ul-madaris ..	Aided Lower Primary Municipal Board	20	36	26	26
	Abdul Qadus ..	Ditto ..	50	60	42	40
	Qurresh an Amroha ..	Ditto ..	28	30	32	30
	Bhikanpur Mondha ..	Court of Wards Lower Primary.	15	14	13	16
	Trainning Class Amroha	Training Class ..	5	6	5	6
	Naugawan Sadat ..	District Board Girls School.	27	32	30	27
	Kanth No. I ..	Ditto ..	27	34	19	26
	Kanth No. II ..	Ditto ..	20	22	17	closed.
	Amroha	Government High School.	177	198	200	185
	Naugawan Sadat ..	District Board Aided Girls School.	27	33	29	25
	Darbar Kalan Amroha	Ditto ..	17	33	24	26
	Amroha ..	Ditto ..	25	48	27	32
	Model Gils School, Amroha	Model Girls School	..	40	45	37
	Upper Primary Municipal Board Begum Sarai	Uper Primary Municipal Board.	35	40	38	31
	Kote Amroha ..	Municipal Board Girls School.	..	..	..	25
Thakurdwara.	Thakurdwara ..	Secondary School	64	97	68	71
	Surjan Nagar ..	Uper Primary School.	59	73	58	70
	Gakkharpur ..	Ditto ..	62	84	72	61
	Tanda Afzal ..	Ditto ..	30	29	L.P.25	U.P.39
	Lalpur Gurham ...	Ditto ..	26	33	29	34
	Dhakia Peru ..	Ditto ..	30	37	40	48
	Salarpur	Lower Primary School.	17	26	15	16
	Sarkra Bishnoi ..	Ditto ..	26	25	26	25
	Garid Nagar ..	Ditto ..	23	26	17	25
	Sharif Nagar ..	Ditto ..	26	40	33	31
	Palhhar Khera ..	Ditto ..	20	30	19	28
	Rentha	Ditto ..	19	23	21	27
	Kalewala	Ditto ..	20	43	21	23
	Malakpur	Ditto ..	24	21	20	21
	Rajpur Kesor a ..	Ditto ..	8	25	25	36
	Alhiabad	Ditto ..	9	closed	closed	closed.
	Mustfabad ..	Ditto ..	22	28	19	Do.
	Thakurdwara ..	Ditto ..	64	79	61	71

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(*continued*).

Name of Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average of attendance. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Thakurdwara—(*concluded*).	Fateh-ul-lahganj ..	Aided Lower Primary District Board.	24	26	24	23
	Bathna Khera ..	Ditto ..	14	closed	closed	closed.
	Sainjui	Ditto ..	17	do.	do.	do.
	Jatpura	Aided District Board Lower Primary School.	29	26	19	do.
	Fitampur	Ditto ..	14	25	17	do.
	Ratupura .. .	Ditto ..	17	25	closed	do.
	Madarpur.. ..	Ditto ..	18	clossd	do.	do.
	Bahpur	Ditto ..	23	29	20	closed.
	Thakurdwara ..	District Board Aided Girls Schools.	28	43	18	do.
	Sultanpur ..	Ditto ..	14	closed	closed	do.
	Mohammadpur Lal ..	District Board Aided Lower Primary School.	..	28	20	do.
	Ratupura	District Board Lower Primary School.	..	..	..	35
	Jalalpur	Aided District Board Lower Primary School.	..	..	..	23
	Shesdaspur ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	25
Moradadad.	Gardhanpur ..	District Board Lower Primary School.	..	27	18	27
	Zahidpur	District Board Aided.	..	..	23	29
	Budhi Darhal ..	Lower Primary District Board School.	..	..	..	17
	Bhagatpur Tanda ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	25
	Niwar	Ditto ..	..	..	..	32
	Sambhal Darwaza ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	23
	Harthala	Ditto ..	..	..	..	18
	Paigbara	District Board Girls School.	..	32	27	29
Bilari.	Chandausi No. III ..	District Board Lower Primary School.	..	..	26	73
	Gumthal	Ditto ..	..	..	..	32
	Babaranpur ..	District Board Aided School.	..	29	15	14
	Takhatpur ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	21
	Karsara	Ditto ..	..	..	..	28
	Gopalpur	Ditto ..	..	..	..	29
	Jahangirpur ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	25

LIST OF SCHOOLS—(*concluded*).

Name of Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of school.	Average of attendance. 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Bilari—(*concluded*).	Samathal	District Board Aided School.	..	..	..	28
	Janetha	Ditto ..	..	..	..	29
	Senjni	Ditto ..	..	..	..	23
	Saidpur	Ditto ..	..	..	..	18
	Chandausi ..	District Board Girl School.	..	..	..	27
	Ditto ..	Municipal Board Aided School.	..	..	24	25
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	33
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	23
Hasanpur.	Dhanori	District Board Aided School.	..	20	16	16
	Salimpur Goshain ..	Ditto ..	..	19	18	closed.
	Dinara	Ditto ..	29	19	closed	do.
	Jaitoli	Ditto ..	..	..	21	19
	Azampur	Ditto ..	..	..	22	closed.
Sambhal.	Bhagwantpur Chiroli..	District Board Lower Primary School.	..	..	32	35
	Sirauli	District Board Aided School.	..	..	29	closed.
	Ditto	District Board Lower Primary School.	..	..	..	29
	Naya Gaon ..	District Board Lower Primary aided School.	..	39	16	21
	Bhatpura	Ditto ..	..	..	35	27
	Shamshoi ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	30
	Firozpur	Ditto ..	..	..	..	21
	Karimpur.. ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	28
	Sendhri	Ditto ..	..	..	..	26
	Shahbazpur Kallan ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	30
	Ikrotia	Ditto ..	..	..	..	33
Amroha.	Wajidpur	Ditto ..	..	24	25	19
	Chandoaa ..	Ditto ..	..	31	25	26
	Imamal Madaris ..	Municipal Board	..	..	38	34
	Nurul Madaris ..	Ditto ..	..	..	44	closed.

Roads.

Class and description of roads.	Lengths during											
	1908-9.			1909-10.			1910-11.			1911-12.		
	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.
A.—PROVINCIAL.												
(1) Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly trunk road.	38	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0
(2) Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road, Moradabad section.	14	1	0	14	1	0	14	1	0	14	1	330
(3) Gajraula Railway feeder road		..			..			..		0	1	454
(4) Mondah Pande Railway feeder road ..		..			..		0	1	267	0	1	267
B.—LOCAL.												
I—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.												
(1) Moradabad and Naini Tal road ..	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	1	77
(2) Moradabad and Bijnor road	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	155
(3) Joya and Amroha road	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	90
(4) Gajraula-Dhanaura road	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	3	240
(5) Bilari railway feeder road	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	590
(6) Moradabad and Sambhal road	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	21	6	145
(7) Mughalpur railway feeder road	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	330
(8) Kanth railway feeder road	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	433
(9) Gajraula and Hasanpur road	8	1	343	8	1	343	8	1	343	8	2	450
(10) Amroha railway feeder road		..			..			..		0	3	70

Roads—(continued).

Class and description of roads.	Lengths during											
	1908-9.			1909-10.			1910-11.			1911-12.		
	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.
II-A.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.												
(1) Moradabad to Bijnor	21	3	0	21	3	0	21	3	0	21	3	0
(2) Moradabad to Chandausi	23	4	0	23	4	0	23	4	0	23	4	0
II-B.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.												
(1) Thakurdwara to Kanth and Amroha ..	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0
(2) Thakurdwara to Moradabad	27	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0
(3) Ditto to Kashipur	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
(4) Amroha to Sambhal	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0
(5) Do. to Hasanpur	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0
(6) Sambhal to Hasanpur	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
(7) Do. to Bahjoi	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0
(8) Do. to Chandausi	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
(9) Chandausi to Bisauli	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
(10) Kanth to Chhajlait	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
(11) Mughalpur to Kanth	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
(12) Darhial to Kashipur	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
(13) Mughalpur to the Bijnor road	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
(14) Moradabad to Naini Tal	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0

Roads—(concluded).

Class and description of roads.	Lengths during											
	1908-9.			1909-10.			1910-11.			1911-12.		
III—Third class roads, banked, surfaced but not drained.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.	Miles.	Fur.	Ft.
(1) Thakurdwara to Surjaunapur	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
(2) Ditto to Aghwanpur	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
(3) Ditto to Jaspur	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
(4) Ditto to Burhanpur	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
(5) Amroha to Sherpur	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0
(6) Do. to Chandpur	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
(7) Do. to Paikleara	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
(8) Hasanpur to Sirsa	18	6	0	18	6	0	18	6	0	18	6	0
(9) Gajraula to Jogipura	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
(10) Tigri to Hassanpur and Sambhal	23	4	0	23	4	0	23	4	0	23	4	0
(11) Dhanaura to Chanpur ..	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
(12) Sambhal to Anupshahr	13	0	0	13	4	0	13	4	0	13	4	0
(13) Chandausi to Anupshahr	18	4	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0
(14) Bahjoi to Islamnagar	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
(15) Hasanpur to Rajhera	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
(16) Chandausi to Islamnagar	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
(17) Chandausi to Shahbad	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
(18) Ditto to Seondara	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
(19) Bilari to Budaun	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
(20) Seondara to Shahbad	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
(21) Kanth to Najibabad	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0
(22) Surjan Nagar to Dilaree	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
(23) Bilari to Sirsi	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
(24) Hakimpur railway station road	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
(25) Hasanpur to Puth	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0

Ferries.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.			
					1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	Garhmukteshar	Tigri ..	Hassanpur ..	Public Works department.	5,175	3,375	2,600	2,450
Ditto	Sherpur ..	Sherpur ..	Ditto ..	District Board	910	1,150	1,075	900
Ditto	Puth ..	Puth ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,025	1,425	1,250	950
Ditto	Ahar ..	Ahar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,100	1,725	1,125	1,100
Ditto	Basai ..	Basai ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,225	1,225	1,100	1,050
Ditto	Farida ..	Biharipur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,400	1,525	1,150	1,200
Ramganga ..	Daulatpur ..	Daulatpur Tigri	Thakurdwara ..	Ditto ..	650	600	875	1,000
Ditto ..	Mughalpur ..	Mughalpur ..	Moradabad ..	Ditto ..	950	650	850	900
Ditto ..	Jami Masjid ..	Muradabad ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3,600	4,000	3,900	4,700
Kosi	Darhial ..	Darhial ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	800	1,050	1,175	1,250

List of Post Offices, district Moradabad, 1909.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of office.
	1909.	
Moradabad ..	Moradabad	Head office.
	Do. City	Sub-office.
	Do. Railway Station ..	Ditto.
	Agwanpur	Branch office.
	Darhial	Ditto.
	Kanth Darwaza	Ditto.
	Kathgarh	Ditto.
	Manpur	Ditto.
	Mundha	Ditto.
	Nawab Pura	Ditto.
	Pak Bara	Ditto.
	Pirghaib	Ditto.
Bilari ..	Kundarki	Ditto.
	Mahmudpur	Ditto.
	Maina Ther	Ditto.
	Bilari	Sub-office.
	Syoundara	Branch office.
	Chandausi	Sub-office.
	Narauli..	Branch office.
Thakurdwara ..	Dilari	Ditto.
	Thakurdwara	Sub-office.
Sambhal ..	Sirsi	Branch office.
	Bahjoi	Ditto.
	Sambhal	Sub-office.
	Asmauli	Branch office.
	Sarai Tarin	Ditto.
Amroha ..	Amroha	Sub-office.
	Didauli	Branch office.
	Rajahpur	Ditto.
	Kanth	Sub-office.
	Chhajlet	Branch office.
	Umri	Ditto.
	Naugaun	Sub-office.
Hasanpur ..	Gajraula	Branch office.
	Tigri	Ditto.
	Bachhraun	Sub-office.
	Dhanaura	Ditto.
	Hasanpur	Ditto.
	Rehra	Branch office.
	Ujhari	Ditto.
	1910.	
Moradabad ..	Moradabad	Head office.
	Do. City	Sub-office.
	Railway Station	Ditto.

List of Post Offices, district Moradabad—(continued).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of office.
	1910.	
Moradabad—(*concluded*).	Agwanpur	Branch office.
	Darh.al	Ditto.
	Kanth Darwaza	Ditto.
	Kathgarh	Ditto.
	Manpur	Ditto.
	Mundha	Ditto.
	Nawabpura	Ditto.
	Pak Bara	Ditto.
	Pirghaib	Ditto.
Bilari ..	B.lari	Sub-office.
	Kundarki	Branch office.
	Mahmudpur	Ditto.
	Mainather	Ditto.
	Syoundara	Ditto.
	Chandausi	Sub-office.
	Narauli	Branch office.
Thakurdwara ..	Thakurdwara	Sub-office.
	Dilari	Branch office.
Sambhal ..	Sambhal	Sub-office.
	Sirsi	Branch office.
	Bahjoi	Sub-office.
	Asmauli	Branch office.
	Main Sarai	Ditto.
	Sarai Tarin	Ditto.
Amroha ..	Amroha	Sub-office.
	Kanth	Branch office.
	Chhejlet	Ditto.
	Umri	Ditto.
	Naugaun	Sub-office.
	Amroha Town Hall ..	Branch office.
	Didauli	Ditto.
	Rajabpur	Ditto.
Hasanpur ..	Hasanpur	Sub-office.
	Gajraulá	Branch office.
	Tigri	Ditto.
	Buchhraun	Sub-office.
	Dhanaura	Ditto.
	Rehra	Branch office.
	Ujhari	Ditto.
	1911.	
Moradabad ..	Moradabad	Head office.
	Ditto City	Sub-office.
	Ditto Railway Station ..	Ditto.
	Agwanpur	Branch office.

List of Post Office, district Moradabad—(continued)

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of office.
	1911.	
Moradabad—(*concluded*).	Darhihal	Branch office.
	Kanth Darwaza	Ditto.
	Kathgarh	Ditto.
	Manpur	Ditto.
	Mundha	Ditto.
	Nawabpura	Ditto.
	Pakbara	Ditto.
	Pirghaib	Ditto.
	Pipal Sana	Ditto.
	Sarkara Khas	Ditto.
Bilari ..	Bilari	Sub-office.
	Kundarki	Branch office.
	Mahmudpur	Ditto.
	Syoundara	Ditto.
	Chandausi	Sub-office.
	Narauli	Branch office.
Thakurwara ..	Thakurdwara	Sub-office.
	Dilari	Branch office.
	Surjannagar	Ditto.
Sambhal ..	Sambhal	Sub-office.
	Sirsi	Branch office.
	Bahjoi	Ditto.
	Asmauli	Ditto.
	Main Sarai	Ditto.
	Sarai Tarin	Ditto.
Amroha ..	Amroha	Sub-office.
	Kanth	Branch office.
	Umri	Ditto.
	Naugaun	Sub-office.
	Amroha Town Hall ..	Branch office.
	Didauli	Ditto.
	Rajabpur	Ditto.
Hasanpur ..	Hasanpur	Sub-office.
	Gajraula	Branch office.
	Tigri	Ditto
	Buchhraun	Sub-office.
	Dhanaura	Ditto.
	Rehra	Branch office.
	Ujhari	Ditto.
	1912.	
Moradabad ..	Moradabad	Head office.
	Ditto City	Sub-office.
	Ditto Railway Station ..	Ditto.
	Agwanpur	Branch office.

List of Post Offices, district Moradabad—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class of post office.
	1912.	
Moradabad—(concluded).	Darhial	Branch office.
	Kanth Darwaza	Ditto.
	Kathgarh	Ditto.
	Manpur	Ditto.
	Mundha	Ditto.
	Nawabpura	Ditto.
	Pakbara	Ditto.
	Pirghaib	Ditto.
	Pipal Sana	Ditto.
	Sarkara Khas	Ditto.
Bilari ..	Bilari	Sub-office.
	Kundarki	Branch office.
	Mahmudpur	Ditto.
	Seondara	Ditto.
	Chandausi	Sub-office.
	Narauli	Branch office.
Thakurdwara ..	Thakurdwara	Sub-office.
	Dilari	Branch office.
	Surjannagar	Ditto.
Sambhal ..	Sambhal	Sub-office.
	Sirsi	Branch office.
	Bahjoi	Ditto.
	Asmauli	Ditto.
	Myan Sarai	Ditto.
	Sarai Tarin	Ditto.
Amroha ..	Amroha	Sub-office.
	Kanth	Branch office.
	Umri	Ditto.
	Naugaun	Sub-office.
	Amroha Town Hall ..	Branch office.
	Didauli	Ditto.
	Rajabpur	Ditto.
Hasanpur ..	Hasanpur	Sub-office.
	Gajrâula	Branch office.
	Tigri	Ditto.
	Bachhraun	Sub-office.
	Dhanaura	Ditto.
	Rehra	Branch office.
	Ujhari	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1909 to 1912.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Market days.
Moradabad	Moradabad, Muqbara ..	Saturday.
	Mandahad, Bazar Diwan ..	Sunday.
	Manpur Narayanpur ..	Wednesday.
	Gudhi	Friday.
	Pipalsana	Wednesday.
	Bhainsia	Sunday.
	Paikhara	Thursday.
	Ditto	Saturday.
	Laukri Fazilpur (Gangan bridge).	Ditto. (Cattle market also.)
	Mughalpur	Friday (Ditto.)
	Ditto	Monday.
	Darhial	Monday and Thursday. (Cattle market also.)
	Pipli Naik	Wednesday.
	Chandupura Sikampur ..	Sunday.
	Mah Madan	Wednesday.
	Daulpuri	Monday. (Cattle market also.)
	Burhanpur	Sunday, (Ditto.)
	Bhojpur	Ditto (Ditto.)
	Sarkara	Saturday and Wednesday. (Ditto.)
	Manpur	Tuesday. (Ditto.)
	Chandpur	Thursday.
	Budha Nagla	Ditto.
	Bhatgawan	Saturday.
	Baheri	Thursday.
Thakurdwara.	Dalra, Hamlet of Dilari ..	Thursday and Sunday. (Cattle market also.)
	Jatpura	Saturday.
	Gakkarpur	Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday.
	Rajpur	Friday. (Cattle market also.)
	Sihali Khadar.. ..	Saturday.
	Rajhuwala	Monday.
	Malakpur Semli ..	Tuesday.
	Malakpur Rentha ..	Friday.
	Surjanagar	Sunday.
	Sharifnagar	Saturday.
	Faridnagar	Wednesday.
	Gopiwala	Sunday.
	Ratupura	Sunday, Thursday.
	Fateh-ul-lagunj ..	Monday, Friday.
	Baheri	Friday.
	Dhakia Piru	Wednesday.
	Nagala	Monday.
	Jalalpur	Tuesday.
	Shumal Khera ..	Monday.
	Mudia Muhiuddinpur ..	Tuesday.
	Sadhru Nazarpur ..	Do.
Bilari ..	Rith	Monday and Friday. (Cattle market also.)

MARKETS, 1909 to 1912—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Market days.
Bilari ..	Rustamnagar	Sunday and Thursday.
	Sarimala	Monday.
	Nansana Seondara ..	Tuesday.
	Bhagrad	Monday.
	Seondara	Sunday and Thursday.
	Magupura	Wednesday.
	Chhaora	Thursday.
	Ratanpur Seondara ..	Saturday.
	Makyan Chandpur ..	Ditto.
	Rajthat	Wednesday.
	Mundia Khera ..	Friday and Tuesday.
	Balkaranpur ..	Wednesday.
	Khabari Awwal ..	Ditto.
	Akrauli	Saturday.
	Asalatnagar Khalijpur ..	Wednesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Jargaon	Tuesday.
	Narauli	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.
	Kaithal	Thursday.
	Chandausi	Saturday and Tuesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Thaonla	Saturday and Wednesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Junatha	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Azmatnagar	Saturday.
	Ratanpur Kalan ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Taharpur	Tuesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Mahmudpur	Sunday (Ditto.)
	Hathepur Chitu ..	Sunday.
	Kundarkhi	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Gurer	Friday.
	Narauda	Monday.
	Jaganian	Thursday.
Sambhal ..	Kasauli	Friday.
	Rampura	Monday and Thursday. (Cattle market also.)
	Bahjoi	Sunday and Tuesday.
	Muhammadpur Wavai ..	Tuesday (cattle matket also).
	Aurangpur Sulaita ..	Sunday.
	Muhammadpur Tanda ..	Thursday. (Cattle market also.)
	Sadat Bari	Friday.
	Naglia Ballu	Do.
	Alipur Buzurg.. ..	Monday.
	Mankather	Tuesday, Saturday.
	Majhola	Thursday.
	Fatehpur Shamohoi. ..	Monday.
	Pawansa	Thursday.
	Rajpur	Tuesday.
	Bisaru	Saturday.
	Bhanisura	Monday. (Cattle market also.)
	Hafizpur	Ditto. ditto.
	Harthala	Ditto. ditto.
	Barahi	Tuesday.
	Khaspur	Do.

MARKETS, 1909 to 1912—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Market days
Sambhal (*concluded*).	Bahtaul	Wedesday.
	Malakpur Nawada ..	Wednesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Mandhan	Thursday. (Ditto.)
	Shahpur near Sot ..	Ditto
	Shahpur Chamaran ..	Ditto.
	Sirsi	Friday and Thursday.
	Sendhri	Saturday.
	Hazratnagar Gadhi ..	Monday.
	Sondhan Muhammadpur ..	Tuesday.
	Thali	Sunday, Friday. (Cattle murket also.)
	Shakurpur Tarupur ..	Wednesday.
	Kamalpur near Bahrauli Paharpur.	Saturday.
	Sarai Tarin	Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday. (Cattle market also.)
	Beekampur	Tuesday.
	Miranpur	Friday.
	Sambhal Miran Sarai ..	Monday and Thursday.
	Darapur	Sunday.
	Anhri	Sunday.
	Satupura	Monday.
	Ainchora Kamboh ..	Tuesday.
	Fatehpur Abbu ..	Wednesday.
	Rachaita	Thursday.
	Asmoli	Saturday.
	Mandhauli Rasulpur ..	Wednesday.
	Akhwandpur	Tuesday.
Hasanpur ..	Hasanpur	Thursday.
	Saidnagli	Friday.
	Dhanaura	Tuesday.
	Gajraula	Friday.
	Bachhraon	Wednesday.
	Tigri	Monday.
	Chuchela Kalan ..	Saturday.
	Dhakia	Do.
	Narauli	Do.
	Jitauli	Tuesday.
	Ujhari	Wednesday. (Cattle market also.)
	Dhabarsi	Thursday.
	Adampur	Friday.
	Sirsa	Saturday.
	Ganjesri	Sunday.
	Paurara	Monday.
	Rehri	Wednesday.
	Muharka	Tuesday.
Amroha ..	Amroha	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Naugawan Sadat ..	Ditto.
	Kanth	Monday and Friday.
	Gajasthal	Monday and Thursday.
	Changeri	Sunday.
	Betwa	Do.

MARKETS, 1909 TO 1912 (*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Market days.
Amroha (*concluded*).	Nanehra Allahyarpur ..	Sunday.
	Ratanpur	Do.
	Didauli	Monday.
	Bahwalpur	Do.
	Umri	Tuesday.
	Rawana	Do.
	Pitambarpur	Do.
	Kalakhera	Thursday.
	Barhanpur Sarak ..	Do.
	Fatehpur Bishnoi ..	Do.
	Chhajlait	Friday.
	Batai Khalsa	Do. (Cattle market also.)
	Jaurna	Do.
	Khushalpur	Do.
	Rajapur	Saturday.
	Manpur Nazirpur ..	Do.

FAIRS, 1909 to 1912.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Moradabad.	Chandupura Sikampur.	Naumi ..	Bhadon, 10th ..	200
	Mahmadan ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250
	Faridpur ..	Duej.. ..	Bhadon, 2nd ..	280
	Khairpur Naik ..	Naumi ..	Bhadon, 9th ..	100
	Birpur Fatehullapur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	200
	Belgaon ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
	Burhanpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000
	Ballawala ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	400
	Kachhal ..	Do. .	Do. ..	60
	Parbatpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	150
	Patpur Nitanand	Do. ..	Do. ..	200
	Debipura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	120
	Milakpuri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	100
	Niwar Khas ..	Shivteras ..	February ..	400
	Ramnagar Laippur.	Naumi ..	Bhadon ..	250
	Bhojpur ..	Idul Fitr ..	13th September ..	1,000
	Do. ..	Idul Zoha ..	20th November ..	600
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	Do. ..	300
	Daulpuri ..	Idul Fitr ..	13th September ..	450
	Do. ..	Idul Zuha ..	20th November ..	300
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	20th December ..	350
	Sarkara ..	Idul Fitr ..	13th September ..	600
	Do. ..	Idul Zuha ..	20th November ..	400
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	20th December ..	200
	Darhial ..	Idul Fitr ..	13th September ..	500
	Do. ..	Idul Zuha ..	20th November ..	400
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	20th December ..	300
	Do. ..	Ramlila ..	11th to 20th October.	1,000
	Kankar Khera ..	Naumi ..	10th August ..	250
	Chandpur ..	Do. ..	23rd August ..	100
	Zaidpur ..	Do. ..	12th August ..	100
	Udnagli ..	Do. ..	4th September ..	150
	Ghosipura ..	Do. ..	13th August ..	120
	Shampur ..	Do. ..	5th September ..	50
	Mukatpuri ..	Do. ..	7th December ..	60
	Gobardhanpur ..	Chhari ..	7th August ..	200
	Bojhpur Asa ..	Do. ..	8th August ..	150
	Sheopuri ..	Do. ..	12th August ..	200
	Rajpur Asa ..	Debi Kizat ..	Thursdays, Mondays and Wednesdays.	100
	Parpatpura ..	Chhari ..	15th August ..	240
	Khelaura ..	Do. ..	12th Do. ..	200
	Ghonda ..	Do. ..	8th Do. ..	150
	Dalpatpur ..	Do. ..	January ..	500
	Sarkhara ..	Idul Fitr ..	13th September ..	400
	Daulatpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	60
	Azmatpur ..	..	..	..

FAIRS—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Mauza.	Name of fair.	Date	Approximate attendance.
Moradabad.	Moradabad ..	Chhari ..	Naghpanchmi ..	4,000
	Nawabpura ..	Do. ..	Bhadon, 9th ..	500
	Kathgar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	400
	Jilal ..	Anant Chaudas ..	September ..	400
	Moradabad ..	Idul Fitr ..	November ..	5,000
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	December ..	5,000
	Gulshaid ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5,000
	Moradabad ..	Chhelam ..	February ..	4,000
	Do. ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar ..	4,000
	Do. ..	Janamashtmi ..	Bhadon ..	200
	Bijna ..	Chhari ..	Bhadon, 15th ..	300
	Rustampur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	300
	Bhainsya ..	Do. ..	Bhadon, 9th ..	400
	Got	Do. ..	Do. ..	400
	Pakhara ..	Chuari ..	..	250
	Qazipura ..	Bishnoi ..	Chait, 10th ..	300
	Bithawli ..	Chhari ..	Bhadon, 10th ..	200
	Sihali ..	Idul Fitr ..	November ..	500
Thakurdwara	Thakurdwar ..	Ramlila ..	October ..	2,000
	Bhawalpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5,000
	Fatehullaganj ..	Neza ..	Baisakh ..	400
	Mustafabad ..	Ganges fair ..	November ..	350
	Gapawali ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	800
Sambhal.	Sambhal ..	Dhaja ..	Chait Badi, 2nd ..	9,000
	Siholi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3,000
	Sindhan Muhammadpur.	Bawri Baba ..	Holi Do. ..	3,000
	Sambhal ..	Pheri ..	Katik 4th, Badi 5th	10,000
	Rasulpur Dhatru	Lalta Debi ..	Tuesdays ..	400
	Sambhal ..	Neza ..	2nd Tuesday after Holi.	20,000
	Sadat Bari ..	Sheo Ratri ..	Phagun Badi 12th to 14th.	20,000
	Gumsani ..	Do. ..	Phagun Badi 13th	6,000
	Bhawalpur Bansi	Do. ..	Do. ..	500
	Asmoli ..	Bhirta on Bhore Baboo	Bhadon 2nd, Magh 2nd	1,000
	Raza Bhar ..	Chhar ..	Sawan 9th Sudi ...	8,000
	Sambhal ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar 2nd to 10th Sudi.	16,000
	Hayatnagar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4,000
	Bahjoi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4,000
	Hazratnagar Gadhi.	Do. ..	Do. ..	2,000
	Muhammadpur Wavai.	Bhirta ..	Bhado Sudi 2nd ..	400
Hasanpur.	Tigri ..	Ganges fair ..	Katik	20,000
	Rentha ..	Do. ..	Do.	2,000
	Sirsa ..	Do. ..	Do.	3,000

FAIRS—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Hasanpur.	Bachhraon ..	Urs Ziarat Bahlolshah.	14th Safar ..	500
	Ujhari ..	Urs Ziarat Dadoo Sahib.	16th Zilhij ..	400
	Gajraula ..	Jat Debi ..	Every Tuesday in Chait.	2,000
	Dhabarsi ..	Urs Shaikh Abdul Bunyad Sahab.	5th Sawan ..	500
Amroha.	Amroha ..	Shaikh Saddo ..	Every Wednesday..	5.000
	Do. ..	Phool Bagh ..	Sawan Sudi ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Neza ..	1st Tuesday of Chait.	1,500
	Do. ..	Rajhi ..	Rajab, 26th ..	300
	Do. ..	Shah Rahmat-ul-lah.	Rabiulawwal 5th ..	100
	Do. ..	Shah Wilayat ..	Rajib 19th, 21st ..	5,000
	Do. ..	Shah Ibban ..	Zilhij 11th, 15th ..	500
	Do. ..	Shah Abdul Hadi	Shawwal 6th, 8th ..	400
	Do. ..	Bairak ..	Rabiussani, 4th ..	500
	Do. ..	Giyarhwin ..	Rabiulsani, 11th ..	3,000
	Do. ..	Chharyan ..	Sawan Sudi, 7th ..	10,000
	Amroha Gudi ..	Do. ..	Do. 6th ..	500
	Do. tahsil ..	Do. ..	Do. 5th ..	1,500
	Do. Bazar Jat	Do. ..	Do. 4th ..	1,200
	Do. Ahmadnagar.	Do. ..	Do. 3rd ..	1,000
	Amroha near Pound.	Do. ..	Bhadon Badi 2nd ..	1,500
	Husanpur ..	Do. ..	Sawan Badi 6th ..	500
	Bhajanpur ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar ..	8,000
Bilar.	Rustamnagar ..	Dasehra ..	Do.	8,000
	Do. ..	Chhari ..	Sawan	700
	Muhammadnagar	Janamashtmi ..	Bhadon ..	2,000
	Do. ..	Shibteras ..	Phagun ..	4,000
	Bitri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000
	Fatehgadh ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	500
	Ramnagar Gangpur.	Chhari ..	Asarh.. ..	400
	Samathal ..	Do. ..	Bhadon ..	200
	Fatehgadpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	200
	Khaspur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250
	Dilwara Khas ..	Debi ..	Bhadon ..	80